The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,774. New Series.]

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—February 24th, at Napier, New Zealand, the wife of Captain T. E. Gordon, late 14th Light Dragoons and Inniskillings, of a son.

CROCKETT—April 25th, at the residence of H. Forman, Esq., Admiralty House, Colaba, the wife of Lieutenant Crockett, Commanding H. M. S. *Ferooz*, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—April 25th, at the Byculla Club, of cholera, Major A. H. Curtis, Staff Corps.

BRADLEY—April 25th, at Rampart Row, Fort, of cholera, the wife of Thomas Bradley, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—At Royapooram, on the 17th April, the wife of H. Burton, Esq., of a daughter.

DRURY—At Trevandrum, on the 11th April, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Heber Drury, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.)

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMAN, 1,156 Tons, has two Rooms in the Cabin disengaged. For Passage apply to Captain CALLOWAY or to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANJO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell.*

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	26th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	3rd May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Friday	6th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	10th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	17th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	24th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	26th April	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	3rd May	TELEGRAPH	at 8 A. M.
Friday	6th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	10th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	17th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Friday	20th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday	24th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT, AND BHOWNUGGUR.
(Touching at Gogo.)
(IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERED.)

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 6th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on WENESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 24th April 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombaay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co.. Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Tremolo, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats......Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1864.)

ON the above date, at 12 o'clock, MR. FAULCONER will submit to Public Auction on the premises—

A newly-built Bungalow, situated in the Conductors' Lines, with Outhouses.

The House is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a good compound.

The Wood is of the best teak.

The Masonry of Stone and Chunam.

Plastering of Chunam.

A very small outlay is required to completely finish the whole Buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
(WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY, 1864.)
Commencing at 1 o'clock.

On the above date, MR. FAULCONER, will sell (by order of the Committee of Adjustment of the Estate of the late Mr. Deputy Commissary T. B. EDWARDS), the eligible property and valuable site, situated on the Ghorpoorie Road, facing the Bund, comprising North frontage 236 feet, East side 280 feet, West side 192 feet, South side 234 feet of Compound, with a large well planned Bungalow, Out-houses, and Garden (partly finished.)

The Buildings are thoroughly pucka.

This affords an excellent opportunity for parties requiring a good house well situated.

TERMS OF SALE.

10 per cent. deposit to be made at the time of purchase. The remainder fifteen days from date of sale.

E. V. FAULCONER.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK.—It is hereby notified, that the Government Saving's Bank will be closed from the 27th to the 30th instant, (both days inclusive), and re-opened on Monday, the 2nd of May, in the premises of the Bombay Bank, Rampart Row.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the Parsee Agiary at Waree Bunder, will be sold by Public Auction, at the spot, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M. Materials to be cleared within twenty days from the date of sale.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પરેચ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશતરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees	300	on or before the	1st of October 1864.
Do.	300	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400	do.	1st December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9th. That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean as much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that, in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the conveyance of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any *unpressed* Cotton for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, Decksal and Poona stations up to the 20th of May next, inclusive, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the ensuing season the Railway Company will be prepared to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over Cotton in an unpressed state, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily shipped to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

Company's Office, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CARRIAGE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Marner. To be sold cheap: owner having proceeded to Europe, may be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S No. 19, Medow Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL have on sale at their Godowns, 2, Dean Lane, Corrugated Iron, Lead Piping and Felt Roofing, Cable Chain and Shackles.

Bryant and May's special Safety Matches.

A few Terry's Rifles and Adam's Revolvers.

A few cases of Mumm's well known Sparkling Wines.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3¾—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesau
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2¼, 2⅜ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. [illegible]10, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,,	18	,,
Very fine Do.	,,	23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,,	26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,,	100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,,	24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy, Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	1858	,,	26.
2 Do.	do.	1860	,,	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	,, 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	,, 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	,, 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz.	Rs. [illegible]
Do. in pints	,, [illegible]
Porter in pints (expected)	,, 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Do. in pints	,, 20
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	,, 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,, 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. ,, 32 do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do. ,, 32 do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin. ,, 32 do. do.
Do. do. do. ,, 17 do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do. ,, 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier ,, 34 do. quarts.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Cliquot ,, [illegible] do. quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality ,, 35 do. do.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality ,, 35 do. quarts.
Do. do. ,, 18 do. pints.
Hockheimer 137 ,, 25 do. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do. ,, [illegible] do. do.
Chateau Margaux 18[illegible] do. ,, 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do. ,, [illegible] do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co. ,, 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozan do. ,, 16 do. do.
Do. Leoville do. ,, 22 do. do.
Do. Lafitte do. ,, 35 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 12
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Key-board of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,,	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,,	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,,	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,,	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,,	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,,	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ...per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d'Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardinal Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict,
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah.
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Baron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising, 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains, from Rs. 40, 50, 75 to 150.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards, from Rs. 35, 40, 56 to 125.
Gold Lockets of various patterns Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamond, Ruby, and Painted from Rs. 20, 30, 40 to 60.
Bright Gold Locket, enameled and plain, from Rs. 8, 10, 12 to 15.
Best Electro Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, engraved, plain, and mother o' pearl in Morocco cases, from Rs. 10, 15 to 20.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books, from Rs. 2, 3 to 5.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks, from Rs. 3, 4 to 6.
Different sorts of Scents, Rs. 2.
Flower Vases, from Rs. 2, 4, 6 to 10 per pair.
Albums, from Rs. 8 to 4.
Stereoscopic Slides, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 9 per dozen.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites Rs. 12 each.
Complete Albums with Carte de Visite, from Rs. 10 to 25 each.
Cart de Visite, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 12 per doz.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings, from Rs. 60, 75, 150 to 250.
Photographic cases for Portraits, from Rs. 1, 2 to 4.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Viehte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructe! that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS. STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail.

LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family*, and other ships shortly expected.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay will be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

PASSENGERS.—The splendid new Iron Clipper MONTROSE, Captain MACINTYRE, A. 1, 20 years, will sail for Liverpool the beginning of May, and has excellent accommodations. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE.—All Claims against the *Edwin Fox*, MACLEAN, Commander, are requested to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, as the Ship will proceed to sea on the 29th or 30th.
BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain MACLEAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Contractors desirous of executing repairs to the Building in the occupation of the High Court, are requested to apply at the Office of the undersigned on the premises of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on or before the 1st of May.
25th April 1864. SCOTT & McCLELLAND.

NOTICE.—To be let at Bandora from the 1st May next the Bungalow at present occupied by R. B. Stranack, Esq. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRANACK & Co.
Bombay, 26th April 1864.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES (£1,000,000 Sterling.)

Directors.

HON'BLE M. H. SCOTT.	LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.	S. LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq.
GEO. TAYLOR, Esq.	PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Esq.
WELLJEE MALLOO, Esq.	W. COOPER, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq.	HERBHAM NURSEY, Esq.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.	MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGERY, Esq.

Solicitors.	*Surveyor.*
Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.	Captain DIXON.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co.

The Company will take Block Risks on Ships as well as the ordinary Risks on Cargo, Freight, &c.

With a large and increasing local Shipping interest, both in Sail and Steam Vessels, and also with large local interest in Ships in the General trade, and Joint Stock owners, it is felt that a Company for taking Block Insurance is much needed, and will be able to command an extensive and a very remunerative business.

It is also contemplated that the Company will be able to obtain a fair share of Insurance Business on Cargo, Freights, &c.

The success of similar Companies in other parts of the world has been very great, and the opportunities for obtaining a large business were not more favourable or promising than for this Company.

The value of each Share will be Rs. 2,000. The deposit on account of each Share will be Rs. 250.

The Shares will be transferrable.

The final allotment of the Shares will be made on the 15th May 1864; applications for Shares to be lodged with the undersigned on or before that date.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th April 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Plea side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of
WUSSUNTRAO BHAWOO.......................*Plaintiff.*
vs.
SARASVUTIBAEE, Administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of RAGOONATH DADOBA, deceased...... } *Defendant.*

On MONDAY, the 2nd of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, all that Right, Title, and Interest whatsoever, of the abovenamed Defendant of, in, and to an Oart situate at Mahim, near the Railway Station, and adjoining an Oart belonging to one Babajee Cassinath, with a dwelling-house therein assessed under No. 43, covered with Tiles, and a few Cocoanut and other trees, 3 Water Wells, together with all the Fazendaree Rights of the said Defendant of, in, and upon several Huts standing in the said Oart belonging to several persons.

And on TUESDAY, the 3rd of the same month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, all that the Right, Title, and Interest whatsoever and Equity of Redemption of the said Defendant of, in, and to an upper-roomed Dwelling-house assessed under No. 20, covered with Tiles, situate at Funnush Waddy, without the Fort, and in the neighbourhood of a house and premises belonging to Wittoba Govindjee; which said house has been mortgaged by the Defendant to the said Wittoba Govindjee.

N.B.—For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bomby.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR.—APRIL—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	29th......	9h. 26m. A. M.
New Moon, Friday	6th......	5h. 5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th......	11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st......	6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th......	2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	26	Uranus rises at 9.12.	5 36	6 19	1 23	1 45	23rd April 1864. Time—9h. 00m. 41s.7.
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 10.46.	5 35	6 20	2 9	2 36	
Thur.	28	Neptune rises 3.53.	5 35	6 20	3 4	3 36	
Fri.	29	Neptune sets at 3.57.	5 34	6 20	4 11	4 51	
Sat.	30	Mercury rises 6.32.	5 34	6 20	5 32	6 11	
Sun.	1	Rogation Sunday.	5 33	6 21	6 48	7 23	
Mon.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 18TH TO THE 24TH APRIL 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
April 17	29.840	29.739	74.5	86.0	71.0	76.0	None.	None
„ 18	29.851	29.746	75.1	85.4	71.1	75.4	„	„
„ 19	29.845	29.722	75.5	86.7	71.0	76.2	„	„
„ 20	29.851	29.717	75.7	88.0	72.0	77.0	„	„
„ 21	29.834	29.697	74.8	87.0	69.0	77.2	„	„
„ 22	29.785	29.659	75.6	88.4	71.5	77.7	„	„
„ 23			Sun	day.				
„ 24								

April 18.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli in the morning.
„ 19.—Densely clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
„ 20.— Do. do. do.
„ 21.—A few cirri near the hor.
„ 22.—Almost cloudless.
„ 23.—Cirro cumuli scattered about in the afternoon

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 16
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 13
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 20
BANGALORE	April 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 16	MEERUT	April 19
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 20
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 19	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

THERE are a great number of very good and pious people who never can bear that any good should be done to the world, except in their own way, and among these may be mentioned missionaries and missionary supporters, *par excellence*. Secular education, however wisely and prudently and successfully carried on, stinks in the nostrils of this one-idead generation, and unless strongly diluted with the learning of tracts and the teaching of the Church Catechism is not to be tolerated.

Impartial men who cast their eyes about them in Bombay must acknowledge that Mrs. Proudie's celebrated exploit in the immortal lecture scene in "Framley Parsonage" is scarcely a caricature of the idiosyncracies which distinguish our own Christian Vernacular Society.

"It is to civilization that we must look"—continued Mr. Harold Smith, descending from poetry to prose, as a lecturer well knows how, and thereby showing the value of both—"for any material progress in these islands; and—"

"And to Christianity," shouted Mrs. Proudie, to the great amazement of the assembled people, and to the thorough wakening of the bishop, who, jumping up in his chair at the sound of the well-known voice, exclaimed, "certainly, certainly," * * *

"Oh, yes, Christianity of course," said Harold Smith, upon whom the interruption did not seem to operate favourably.

"Christianity and Sabbath-day observance," exclaimed Mrs. Proudie, who now that she had obtained the ear of the public seemed well inclined to keep it. "Let us never forget that these islanders can never prosper unless they keep the Sabbath holy."

Now it is all very well to have one idea, and to ride your own hobby to death if you like: the amusement is innocent enough if you can avoid knocking over and trampling upon any body that may come in your way. But this is unfortunately what our latter day Saints cannot abstain from doing. They want to ride rough shod over every obstacle, and it must be confessed that those who oppose them are apt to receive scant measure of justice. People who proselytize now-a-days do very little crying in the wilderness. An atmosphere of controversy is more congenial to their pastoral souls. To vaunt amid the teacups of the benevolent rich, to rail in Exeter Hall, or to scold in the columns of a newspaper, is more to the taste of the modern church militant. The pleasures of life are increased tenfold, when a pet aversion has been established: to hunt it down "is a joy for ever;" so, as Exeter Hall has its Pope and Scarlet Woman, Louis Napoleon Mazzini, the *Times of India* its contemporaries, and Mr. Spurgeon the Devil, has the Christian vernacular society for India its Mr. Howard.

Of what avail is the trumpet fame of a thousand pulpits, the saintly countenance of Lord Shaftesbury, the favourable breeze which wafted Sir John Lawrence to the vice-regal throne, and the vows of Sion chapel, of what avail, we say, are all these beautiful "signs of times," while Mr. Howard remains unabolished? They are but dust and ashes and the bitterness of deferred hope; so long as Mr. Howard respectfully, and naturally, refuses to be knocked on the head, the society is at its wit's end. The obnoxious cranium cannot be preached off, it won't be talked off, it is even very doubtful whether it can be written off. Still the experiment is too congenial not to be worth the trying. With characteristic determination therefore, and with a charity founded on his officially enforced silence, pamphlets, articles, memorials, and letters have been rained upon the unfortunate Director of Public Instruction without stint or mercy for years past; but it seems to us that the culminating point of pious malignity was only reached in the memorandum submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council which was published in last Saturday's *Times of India*.

A conjunction of favourable circumstances which has, it appears, lately arisen, has suggested to the missionary party of this Presidency the propriety of re-agitating for Governmental grants-in-aid to the vernacular schools, whose aim is to teach the precepts of the Christian religion. The Government of Bombay, with a firmness most creditable to it, has, in the exercise of its discretion, hitherto refused this precise kind of assistance to the cause of proselytism. It has not thought it just to tax a people and apply the hard-earned contributions forced from their pockets to a purpose disapproved of by a vast majority of the tax payers. Many people, and Mr Howard possibly among them, attribute the excellent under standing which exists between the people and the Government of Bombay, to the full assurance of the former that the latter will not lend pecuniary assistance to introduce a new religion among them. There is a most cogent reason therefore for allowing matters to rest in *statu quo*, at any rate for the present. But the bull-headed obstinacy of a religious clique, anxious to report results at home, and stung by failure, can see nothing which offers itself in so delicate a form as a reason. Like a fractious child who would disarrange the whole system of creation to obtain the moon as a toy, this unreflecting body of men wish to toss a most dangerous element of discord into a complex and vast, but at present smoothly working, political scheme, an element which at the best could but produce doubtful benefits, but sufficiently periculous to lead to results disastrous and terrible. Mr. Howard's opposition to this scheme in concurrence with the views of the Government under which he serves has been to him the spring of the unnumbered woes which the Christian Vernacular Society imprecate upon him. For this he is to be perpetually pounded by the ponderous abuse of a paid religious bully, to be broken on the savage wheel of so called religious opinion, to be offered as a victim to the resentful Moloch of Exeter Hall, and to be painted in colours ludicrously black in the vapid columns of that congenial pair the *Poona Observer* and the *Times of India*.

Now, for unscrupulous colouring and for illogical and disingenuous reasoning, we think we have seldom seen any documents excel the memoranda which were published in the *Times* of Saturday last.

In their efforts to crush Mr. Howard and as far as they can pour the oil of flattery over Sir Bartle Frere, they have been guilty of a disingenuousness from which common honesty and fairness revolt. The first circumstance which strikes one accustomed to consider controversial struggles of this kind, in connection with these papers, is a suspicion that, although the memorial was presented to his Excellency by a Reverend deputation, we are not told a word as to what his Excellency said on the occasion. Upon enquiry, therefore, we are little surprised to learn that his Excellency not only most emphatically dissented from the views therein expressed, but did not scruple to approve of those advocated by Mr. Howard. To publish the memorials without alluding to this cogent circumstance was a trick as censurable as foolish. Again, it is impossible for any one, unacquainted with the facts, to read these memoranda, without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Howard is *solely* responsible for the refusal of the grants-in-aid: in fact, it seems to us, that this view is studiously inculcated throughout the documents in question. The state of the case is in reality quite different. The Government of Bombay, the idolized Sir Bartle Frere, is the real offender, he is the person really and entirely responsible. Again, these memoranda are filled with quotations and excerpts, culled from Mr. Howard's writings and reports, designed to show his *animus*, as it is termed (meaning hostile *animus*), towards missionary schools in particular. The second paragraph of the 1st memorial opens thus: "It is with much pleasure that we have witnessed the publication by the Educational Department *under your Excellency's administration*" (the italics are our own) "of a scheme for grants-in-aid founded on payment by results. * * Of the principle of this scheme * * we fully approve &c." Towards the end of the second memorandum the provisional revised rules for grants-in-aid, which were framed to work the system of grants-in-aid founded on payment by results, are criticized in the severest spirit of censure. They are attributed to Mr. Howard's *animus* towards the *Missionary Schools*, and are said openly to have been passed by the Government in ignorance of their effect. Now the simple fact is that the "payment by results" system, which is approved of by the memorialists, is entirely due to the representations of Mr. Howard to the Government—and the rules by which it is to be worked are applicable not only to the three hundred more or less missionary schools, but to the whole three thousand indigenous schools of this Presidency. The complaint is that while the standard of acquirement in the pupil at which Government payments begin in the European or Eurasian schools is fixed so low as the simple reading of one syllable words, &c., in the vernacular schools a knowledge of the Rule of Three is requisite to affect the State coffers. The whole tenor of the memorials leads the reader to suppose that the vernacular schools referred to relate only to those established by the missionaries, and there seems at first some force in the grievance. But how does it melt away, when we learn, that all the three thousand indigenous schools are to be fee'd too, and that the question of expense alone would render it impossible, in the present state of the public exchequer, to fix the standard any lower!

Want of space precludes us from considering these memorials more in detail. We can only say that a perusal of them must shake any one's credulity in the good faith of those who framed them; and that, if they are specimens of missionary tactics, we are not surprised that reports go home stating that success founded on numerical results is very small.

WE are glad to hear that, although it is true that another charge has been brought against the Sheristadar Mhyshwur Hurree at Ahmednuggur, and that his house has again been searched, the charge will not be tried before Mr. Ramchunder Amrit Dugle. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Dugle, who issued the warrant for the second search of the Sheristadar's house, would try the case as Town Magistrate; but it has been deemed advisable, on account of recent events with which our readers are familiar, to take the inquiry out of his hands; and the case has accordingly been transferred to a European Magistrate of experience, before whom all future proceedings in Mhyshwur Hurree's case will be held.

WITH the deepest regret we have to announce the sudden death of Major Curtis, of the Bombay Staff Corps. On Saturday evening Major Curtis was in the full enjoyment of his usual health and good spirits; on Sunday he was seized with an attack of cholera,—a disease which is now raging fearfully in Bombay,—and he died early yesterday morning at the Byculla Club. For the last three years the Major had been one of the best known and most popular members of Bombay society. As Income Tax Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, and Director of the Rifle Association, he held a high public position, and had many and various duties to fulfil, often of a very unpleasant character; and, as a matter of course, he was led into some better controversies and personal quarrels, in which, being naturally of a combative temperament, and having a ready pen and a sharp wit, he sometimes made enemies where a duller or more cautious man would have smoothed matters over and conciliated the adversary. But it was in his private character that Major Curtis was most generally liked and admired. He was the life and soul of a dinner party or a picnic—a lively and amusing talker, a jovial spirit, and in all respects a most excellent companion. No man ever met him once without wishing to meet him again; and those who had the good fortune to be intimated with him will deplore his premature loss as that of one who did more than any one else here to keep together the bonds of good fellowship in Bombay. Having learnt to appreciate his frank, hearty, and kindly nature, we offer this slight tribute to his memory.

WE learn from the Oudh papers that His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Cawnpore, by special train, at ten o'clock on Monday night, the 18th inst., and was to have left at 5 o'clock the following evening. Mr. Wingfield, who came into Lucknow station on Sunday morning, proceeded to Cawnpore on Monday evening to wait on His Excellency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 25TH APRIL.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, 25TH APRIL.
Steamer *India* from Madras anchored.

GALLE, 23RD APRIL.
Steamer *Simla* from Bombay anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 23RD APRIL.
Steamer *Moulmein* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 25TH APRIL.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Bombay.

FAILURE OF THE MISSION TO BHOOTAN.

(Special Telegram for the Madras Times.)

CALCUTTA, 19TH APRIL.

Latest from Darjeeling. The Honorable Ashley Eden was compelled by the Bhootans to sign a treaty making over to them the whole of Assam. *Positive Fact.* The tea-estates to be taken over at a valuation of course, and Government officials to be pensioned off.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FAO, 10TH APRIL.

MY former summary of the operations connected with the laying of the Submarine Telegraph Cable in the Persian Gulf extended to the landing of the end of the Bushire section. This letter will give you intelligence of the completion of the work at Fao at the mouth of the Euphrates. The Telegraph Squadron anchored in the Khor-ab-Dallah, a delta at the entrance of the Euphrates, on the evening of Easter Sunday, and during that night and the following morning messages were received from and sent to India. On Easter Monday forenoon, however, there was a sudden cessation in the electric current, and the electricians at once saw that the copper conducting wire of the cable had parted. No sooner had they satisfied themselves of this than they went through a series of tests, the result of which was, that in half an hour from the time of the accident they were able to state positively that the break had occurred about ninety miles and one-third from the place at which the ships were anchored, and that of all the constituents of the cable the wire alone was injured. As a matter of precaution, however, Colonel Stewart, the Director General of the expedition, at once despatched a steamer to Bushire with two of Sir Charles Bright's staff, Messrs. Laws and Lambert, to repeat their tests from the other end of the section. The results they obtained there agreed entirely with those they had got from the first set of tests, and the *Zenobia* left Bushire again in a few hours and steamed towards the spot at which there could now be no doubt that the repair was required. To this place her commander was directed by Mr. A. P. Young, of the late Indian Navy, who has been engaged in assisting Captain Bradshaw, of the Royal Navy, to prepare a chart of the whole course of the cable, so that at whatever point an accident may happen a vessel may be at once despatched to it to effect the repair. The Telegraph ship *Amberwitch*, which is fitted with all the apparatus necessary for laying down or repairing cable, had also been despatched to the same spot, and close to a buoy laid down by Mr. Young the defective part was found. This speaks most highly for the extreme care with which Commander Bradshaw and Mr. Young have done their work; while the fact that the distance stated to these officers by the electricians as that at which the break had occurred, and that the degree of inquiry ascertained by their tests, exactly corresponded with what was actually found, is a wonderful proof both of the advanced stage to which electrical knowledge has reached, and of the great professional ability of Sir Charles Bright's staff. To the non-scientific public the rapidity with which the cable was hooked up, cut, and spliced, will be hardly less surprising than the certainty with which the seat of injury was declared at a distance of nearly ninety miles. The *Amberwitch* was only about forty hours at the spot, yet in that short time the cable had to be dragged for with grapnels, a new piece of nearly two miles to be laid down and two splices to be made, each splice occupying nearly six hours in making. The dragging and repairing operations were superintended by Messrs. Webb and Woods of Sir Charles Bright's staff. Mr. Webb has had as much experience in sub-marine cable work as any Civil Engineer living, and I am glad to hear that his services are likely to be made available to the Government of India for some time longer. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of obtaining the very best possible professional assistance in getting the important Telegraphic line into thorough working order. When once it is open to the public the work which it will be called upon to perform will be so vast and so important that a thoroughly good constitution will be indispensible.

The break having been thus speedily repaired and communication between the extreme ends of the cable re-established, the work of landing the further end at Fao was proceeded with. This appears to have been more laborious than any other work connected with the laying down of the cable, for it had to be dragged by hand through mud so soft that the men could not stand to their work, but were obliged to move in a sitting position with their bodies supported on inflated skins.

DOTTINGS BY AN INSOLVENT IN SEARCH OF PELF.

SINGAPORE, 4TH APRIL.

WE had seven days' lay in Galle harbour—not the liveliest place in the world; however we managed to pass the time in a tolerably agreeable manner; visits to the jewellers, looking over their collections of Ceylon stones, and gravely listening to the ridiculous prices their total want of conscience permitted them to ask; a trip to the cinnamon gardens; a visit to the mission schools, which reflect credit on those in charge of them; with moonlight walks round the old ramparts, where after the sun went down we strolled quietly along, enjoying the fresh sea-breeze, helped to alleviate the state of ennui, naturally consequent on the weary task of waiting for the arrival of an overdue mail steamer.

A large French line of battle ship, which had been converted into a trooper, left while we were at Galle, all her guns, with the exception of four on the upper deck for signalling, being taken out: she was full of troops returning home *via* Suez, having upwards of 1,200 on board, in addition to her own crew.

The *Golconda*, a new ship of 2,100 tons, for the P. and O. Company's Calcutta and Suez line, arrived the day before the mail steamer: she was sixty days out, all the way under steam. She reports having received no help from the wind during her passage—a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for outward bound sailing ships. Off the Cape she experienced a heavy cyclone with tremendous sea on. She is a fine handsome looking vessel, well fitted throughout, and will prove a good addition to their fleet. It is rumoured that the *Carnatic*, another new ship, now on the Calcutta station, will shortly reinforce the Bombay line; if so, you will have a splendid ship for your port.

The *Bengal*, with the mails, arrived on the morning of the 25th March. The same evening at six o'clock the *Madras* started for Australia, and about two hours later the truly good ship *Jeddo* for China.

1st April we arrived at Penang. The view of the island from the ship is very beautiful: from the sea shore up to the highest summits of the hills, some of which are upwards of 2,500 feet high, it is one mass of trees of every hue of green: on the highest summit is the residence of the Governor, from whence he can communicate by signal flags with Fort Cornwallis and the town. Though the appearance from the sea is so charming, the town is anything but imposing—low houses, narrow, and not overclean streets, filled with Malays, and half naked Chinamen, do not prepossess one its favour. Still Penang has its lion,—the waterfall,—and to it there is sure to be a rush of passengers; it is about two miles from the town, and the ride there is past smart bungalows sheltered under tall cocoanut trees from the sun, then up a pretty valley, until we arrive at the entrance of what was once a nutmeg garden, where we leave our shaky gharee, and wend our way by a narrow path to the entrance of a valley, clothed on each side with forest trees, at the extremity of which is the fall. After a sharp pull up the steep hill side—no joke in the broiling sun, the thermometer 90 deg. in the shade—we reach the foot of the fall, and are fully rewarded for our trouble by the beauty of the scene, and by the pretty view through the openings amongst the trees, of the town, harbour, and shipping, which lie far beneath us. A glorious bath is to be had in the deep pools scooped out of the granite by the falling waters, or, if preferred, an enterprising individual has erected just outside the entrance of the nutmeg garden a small house, where he dispenses various refreshing drinks, not forgetting champagne, and has made a series of plunge and shower baths, for those requiring privacy, not to be obtained at the falls. They are suffering at this place from a drought of three months duration, and as they are seldom more than a week without rain, it is severely felt, and there is fear in consequence that the crops of mangosteens will be lost.

We left Penang at 2 P. M., and after a fine but very warm run through the Straits of Malacca arrived here yesterday morning. As we are laying alongside the wharf smothered in coal dust, you must be content to wait a fortnight for another dot from BOB PRINGLE.

BOMBAY.

THE MAILS for Colombo and Trincomalee, per steamer *Hornet*, will be closed on the 30th instant at 5 o'clock P. M.

HER Majesty's steamer *Vigilant* arrived in harbour last evening from the Persian Gulf.

THE *Phlox*, a coasting steamer well known in Bombay, was put up for sale by auction on Saturday last. The biddings were tolerably brisk, but she was finally bought in for the sum of Rs. 36,500.

IN addition to the Judges who usually sit on the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp will also be present tomorrow (Wednesday) for the disposal of arrears which have recently been accumulating in that Court.

WE understand that the Bombay Government contemplate to abolish six Moonsiffships in the Tanna Zillah, with a view to establish circuit Courts of Small Causes. This will throw out of employment some of the most deserving and intelligent persons now exercising the functions of Moonsiffs.

WE hear that the Judges of the High Court have written to Government on the inadvisability of amalgamating the offices of Public Prosecutor with those of the Clerk of the Crown. The immediate sanction of the Government of India is solicited for the appointment of a public prosecutor in Bombay who shall have no other duty to perform.

WE understand that the Government of Bombay having submitted to the Government of India a plan for purchasing all the dwelling-houses in Church Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, in order to beautify the proposed new town. The proposal has been rejected on the ground that the outlay would entail much too great a burden on the general finances of India.

A FIRING PARTY of two hundred rank and file, with 3 rounds of blank ammunition and native officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., under the command of Major Muter, 21st Regt. N. I., will be in attendance at the Cathedral this morning at half past 5 o'clock, to accompany the remains of the late Major Curtis, Bombay Staff Corps, to the grave. H. M.'s 28th Regt. to furnish the usual carrying party. The Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles will attend. All officers off duty are requested to be present. Undress uniform to be worn.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Band Stand, by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles:—

Overture to "Zampa"..........................Herold.
Waltz.—"Die Elfen Reigen"....................Gung'l.
Selection from "Dame Blanche"................Boieldien.
Quadrille.—"Musen"...........................Strauss.
Galop.—"Excursion Train".....................Musgrave.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WITH reference to a paragraph quoted in this journal yesterday from a native paper, concerning a *nota bene* appended to the circular of Messrs. Framji, Sands & Co., we not only have the authority of that firm but have satisfied ourselves that the addition in question was made entirely without their knowledge. None of the copies of the circular, (printed in Manchester) forwarded to Messrs. Framji Sands & Co. or their immediate friends had this N. B appended which makes this matter the more inexplicable. In addition to this there was no truth whatever in the statement, why it was made, and with whose permission, has yet to be settled.

STRIKE IN THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.—WE understand that the crews of the pilot boats have all struck work at once for a higher rate of pay. They say, and no doubt truly, that in the present high price of provisions and general dearness of every thing, their pay, which is just what it was ten years ago, is not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families. The Master Attendant's Department is quite nonplussed at the tactics of these boatmen, and are put to their wit's ends how to manage for the pilotage of the port. Captain Barker has made a report on the subject to Government.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The adjourned inquiry into the death of James Morrison, the railway guard, was resumed yesterday.

George Gracias said.—I am a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live at Tannah. On the morning of the 21st inst., while I was coming by the 5 A.M. train from Tannah, and looking out of my carriage window at Ghat Coper Bridge, I saw deceased fall out of his van. When the train arrived at the Byculla station I reported the circumstance to a Parsee named Cowasjee, and I went to my work. I do not know how deceased came to fall.

Joseph Magennas said.—I am an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, and last Thursday morning I was driving the 5-30 goods train from Bombay to Kussara. On coming to the spot described by the last witness I saw the body of the deceased, who I knew, lying on the embankment off the rails. He was quite dead. His death was not disordered. There were marks on his breast and forehead. One of his hands were cut. I think such injuries as those, also death, might be caused by a fall from a carriage going at the full speed of a passenger train. Deceased was lying on his hands and face when I saw him. The jury returned a verdict of accidentally killed.

Two of the jurymen summoned on the above inquest were fined in the sum of Rs. 10 each, for late attendance.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd April compared with the statement issued on the 16th April.

LIABILITIES.		16th April.		23rd April.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs.	52,25,000	Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	„	51,07,000	„	51,07,000
General Treasury Balance...	„	9,99,963	„	7,59,381
Deposits at Head Office...	„	1,76,85,100	„	1,63,44,059
Do. at Branches ...	„	38,19,886	„	44,21,786
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ...	„	3,00,748	„	3,81,961
Rest...	„	11,17,910	„	11,67,548
Sundries...	„	5,01,481	„	7,64,870
	„	3,47,57,088	„	3,41,71,605
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches ...	Rs.	45,44,700	Rs.	45,92,452
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	„	18,53,018	„	21,50,508
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	„	1,18,35,375	„	1,25,20,357
Dead Stock ...	„	6,04,613	„	6,04,613
Stamps ...	„	10,952	„	11,378
Balances with Agents...	„	14,15,615	„	12,96,409
Sundries...	„	7,10,609	„	6,60,342
Government Reserve Cash...				
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	„	94,21,462	„	78,37,943
Do. Do. Branches.	„	43,61,644	„	44,97,603
	„	3,47,57,088	„	3,41,71,605

EFFECT OF THE DISARMING OPERATIONS ON THE INCREASE OF WILD ANIMALS.

IT appears clear that wild animals, especially antelope, neelgaee, and hog, have increased in number in several districts of the Presidency in consequence of the disarming measures carried into effect under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860. Beasts of prey have increased in number in some places, but not to such a degree as the animals named above. There can be no doubt that in some villages the crops must be liable to be injured if the villagers are not allowed a freer use of arms than hitherto, and the Honorable the Governor in Council concurs, therefore, in the suggestions made by the two Revenue and Police Commissioners.

The Honorable the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to sanction increased rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

ABOLITION OF THE SPECIAL AGENCY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India decided on the 8th July last that the Thugee Department should be abolished as a special agency in British Territory, and that the duties of the Department should be transferred to the Police in these territories in the manner suggested in paragraphs 18 to 22 of Colonel Bruce's letter No. 51 A, dated the 27th February 1863. The main features of Colonel Bruce's plan are the following:—

(1.) The Thuggee and Dacoitee Establishment are to be placed absolutely under the control of the local Governments.

(2.) The European Officers of the Department who have other substantive appointments are, after a certain fixed date, to draw no extra allowance on account of their duties in connection with Thuggee and Dacoity.

(3.) The Nujeeb Establishments and all men employed on purely guard duties are to be discharged at once with gratuity, or absorbed.

(4.) The Establishments of Approvers and Informers are to be placed under the local Inspectors General of Police and "absorbed as far as possible into the Police, and all must be embodied in the local Police expenditure."

(5.) Old, worn out men are to be returned to the General Superintendent at Jubbulpore.

(6.) The usual intelligence reports of crimes are to be continued, to be made under the orders of the local Government to the General Superintendent, but he is not to exercise any authority over the Police.

Colonel Bruce says that by the plan as sketched out by him "a latitude would be allowed to each Local Government to effect an immediate or a gradual amalgamation, according as the organization of the new Police might be advanced or backward."

With reference to the orders of the Government of India above quoted, the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee enquires whether the Honorable the Governor in Council would be able to bestow upon Mr. W. M. Hearn, the present Assistant for the Bombay Territories, a suitable appointment under this Presidency.

Colonel Hervey proposes that Mr. Hearn be appointed Superintendent of Police at Belgaum, with general control over the Thuggee Establishments throughout the Presidency. He proposes that a special Office Establishment be allowed Mr. Hearn at an annual cost of Rupees 2,547, and an extra personal allowance of 100 Rupees a month on account of the duties he would have to perform in connection with Thuggee and Dacoity in addition to his ordinary Police duties. And he proposes also that "the Officer told off to the charge of the Belgaum factory should receive Rupees 50 a month payable from the proceeds of that Institution." He adds that the annual cost of maintaining Approvers would be Rupees 2,400, but suggests that the expenses attended the maintenance and clothing of Approvers "be debited to the general jail expenditure of the Bombay Government." Colonel Hervey strongly disapproves of the employment of Approvers as regular Policemen.

The Police Commissioners Southern and Northern Divisions have also favoured Government with their suggestions as to how the Thuggee and Dacoity Department in this presidency should be disposed of and supplemented by the Local Police. The Honorable the Governor in Council has given these suggestions his careful consideration, and he concurs with Mr. Ellis in thinking that the time has now come when the services of the Thuggee Department as an independent branch of the administration can be safely dispensed with. When the Department was first organized, there was no uniform Police system in this Presidency, and the services of a special Agency were then of a most valuable character. Without this Agency it would have been impossible then to trace and check the more serious class of crimes. But this class of crimes is not now so formidable that it cannot be effectually dealt with by the ordinary Police, and there seems little reason to doubt that the ordinary mode of procedure would now be found adequate for the adjudication of that class of offences of which the Thuggee Department took special cognizance.

Colonel Bruce proposes that the Establishments of Approvers and Informers be absorbed as far as possible into the Police. But in the Bombay Presidency it would not be possible to follow this suggestion with any good result.

The only suggestion for retaining Approvers that it seems advisable to act on, is that made in the 5th paragraph of Mr. Hart's Letter, in which he recommends that such Approvers as Mr. Hearn may have good reason to believe would be of use in detecting criminals in any particular District should "be made over to the Magistrate of that District, on the same conditions on which they are now in the custody of the Assistant General Superintendent."

The Governor in Council shares the disinclination of the Police Commissioners to admit Nujeebs into the Police force. Already, as the Police Commissioner Northern Division points out, this force suffers in efficiency from the obligation entailed on it at its formation to provide for many men of the old Police force; and His Excellency in Council is convinced that the transfer of the Nujeebs to the present Police force would not be desirable. The Nujeebs should be at once discharged; and, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India the Honourable the Governor in Council will grant them gratuities. His Excellency in Council will be happy to entertain any recommendations from the Police Commissioners as to the amount of gratuity which should in their opinion be paid to the Nujeebs.

The Honourable the Governor in Council cannot issue these orders for the abolition of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department in this Presidency, without placing on record the very high sense entertained by His Excellency in Council of the excellent service that has been performed by this Department under its successive Superintendents, and which has been continued during the time that it has been under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Hervey. His Excellency in Council is also gratified to learn that the Commissioner of Police Southern Division holds so favourable an opinion of Mr. Hearn's abilities, and of what has been effected by him in connection with the Belgaum School of Industry. Mr. Hearn has been lately appointed an Inspector under the Cotton Fraud's Act, and on the termination of his duties under that Act, his case can be specially considered.

It seems very desirable to maintain the Belgaum School of Industry, but on this point the Governor in Council will await the further report of the Police Commissioner Southern Division.

A copy of these papers should be placed on the Editor's Table, and the present orders should be reported to the Government of India in reply to Mr. Under Secretary Wyllie's letter No. 4765 of the 30th July last.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*25th April.*)

ABETMENT OF MISCHIEF.—Mr. Thomas Gaynor, late proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, situated in Forbes Street, within the Fort, was charged under the provisions of Section 107 of the Penal Code with abetment of mischief, in having made a deliberate proposal to one Samuel Stuart to set fire to the said hotel.

Mr. Prentis appeared for the prosecutor, Mr. Larter.

Mr. Macfarlane for the defendant.

Samuel Stuart, was called by Mr. Prentis, and on his oath deposed as follows:—I am a ship's steward out of employ and I have been residing at the Cambridge Hotel for four or five weeks. I was residing there when Mr. Gaynor was the landlord. Mr. Larter became landlord of that hotel on the 31st March last. I sleep in the large room at the back. That room opens on to a staircase leading down to a yard or compound at the back of the house. There is a godown in that yard. There are windows with iron bars, but no glass windows or shutters to that godown. A man could get his hand through those bars. There are wooden boxes and loose straw in that godown. The tiffin room opens on to the yard, and is matted about four feet up. About three weeks ago, I recollect being in Mr. Gaynor's tent on the Esplanade about half-past 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Gaynor and myself were there alone. Mr. Gaynor was speaking to me about the Cambridge Hotel and said that he had been very much deceived with respect to letting the hotel, and "he would like to serve them out if was possible." He said "I should like to see the infernal place on fire, and if you'll do it, Stuart, I'll give you a thousand rupees for yourself the morning after it is done. He went to his drawers and took a Bible in his hand and kissed it, and said "So help me God, I'll do it. All you have got to do is, to throw a lighted match into the godown, or to take a lighted match and set fire to the matting in the tiffin room; and when that is done you can easily get out from the big room which leads from the one you sleep in." I said "No, no, Gaynor, that will not do!" He said, "Very well, old boy, we'll say nothing more about it. We'll have a glass of porter and forget all about it." I had no subsequent conversation with him on the subject. A fortnight afterwards I mentioned this to Mr. Larter, as I was going away, to put him on his guard. I was going away next day to join a berth on the Railway. Mr. Gaynor was not then present. In my opinion, when I had this conversation with Mr. Gaynor he was sober. I was sober. He appeared to speak as if he was in earnest. I considered that he was incorrect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane.—I left the ship *Sam Mendel* through some disagreement with the captain. He discharged me. He paid me all my wages in Bombay, about a hundred and fifteen rupees. I have been living at the Cambridge Hotel since I came on shore. I was very good friends with Mr. Gaynor until two or three days after he made that proposition to me. I saw him once or twice in his tent after that. On account of what he said to me, I thought it would be better to keep away from him. I cannot give the exact date when this circumstance occurred. I had the small bottle of porter which Mr. Gaynor offered. I was there about three quarters of an hour. I had been on board the *Zambia* before that. I went from Mr. Gaynor's tent to the Cambridge Hotel. I never mentioned a word about this till a fortnight afterwards. I have been in Mr. Gaynor's tent three or four times since that—once or twice with messages from Mr. Larter. I went there once since then at 2 o'clock in the morning. I slept there on chairs that night. (The witness explained this by saying that the Cambridge Hotel was shut up when he returned there at that hour, and he knew of no other place to go to). I have been there once or twice since then. I still continued to be on friendly terms with Mr. Gaynor. I never received a message from Mr. Gaynor that he did not wish me to come to his tent any more. I have not settled accounts with Mr. Gaynor. I owe him nothing. The night he left the bar I asked him what it was I owed him, and he said "You owe me nothing." I lost my discharges and certificates of character with my pocket-book on last Monday afternoon. These had been seen previously by several persons in Bombay, and amongst others by Mr. Glover of the G. I. P. Railway Company who had given me a situation on the Railway. I think I owed Mr. Gaynor for about a week's board at fifty rupees a month. I remained silent on the subject because I did not think that was any use in mentioning it as I had no witness. Mr. Larter said that my expenses would be paid when I was subpœnaed. That was after I told Mr. Larter.

His Worship having asked Mr. Prentis whether he had any more witnesses to examine on the part of the prosecution, or whether the case entirely depended on the evidence of the informant, Stuart, that gentleman stated that there was no evidence to corroborate the statement just made by the informant, but he would produce Mr. Larter, the present proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, to whom the informant had mentioned what had passed between himself and Mr. Gaynor, and who naturally had an interest in the matter.

His Worship stated that he did not consider Mr. Larter's evidence on the point could be considered of any use in supporting the charge because it was obviously only hearsay evidence.

Mr. Prentis said that he should not examine Mr. Larter himself; but would leave it to Mr. Macfarlane, the defendant's solicitor, to do so if he deemed it necessary.

Mr. Macfarlane on the part of his client emphatically denied that any such conversation as that attributed to Mr. Gaynor by the informant Stuart had ever taken place. Mr. Gaynor denied the charge in toto, for which there was no foundation whatever, and stated that it had been trumped up against him in order to give him annoyance: it being well known that there was a disagreement between himself and Mr. Larter respecting the letting of the Cambridge Hotel to the latter, and a dispute regarding the payment of the money due on account of this transaction which had not yet been finally settled. He was prepared to deny the charge on oath. Mr. Macfarlane expressed a wish to put a few questions to Mr. Larter, who being duly sworn deposed as follows:—

Edward Larter said.—I am the landlord of the Cambridge Hotel in the Fort. I have settled with Mr. Gaynor, with the exception of a small bill which I have against him; and there are some spirits and liquors belonging to Mr. Gaynor. I owe the sum of Rs. 1,200 to Mr. Gaynor, but that sum Mr. Gaynor has transferred to a gentleman who holds a mortgage on the premises, of which Mr. Gaynor did not acquaint me. I had a great bother to get my license, and I attribute the whole of that to Mr. Gaynor.

His Worship remarked that there was not sufficient evidence before him to support the charge, and he would not be justified in proceeding any further with the case. The defendant was therefore discharged, to appear if required.

Mr. W. Turner's case was resumed this day and the following additional evidence taken:—

Mr. Crawford for the prosecution.

Francis Dew Parker said.—I am a clerk in the service of the P. & O. Company in the Passage Department, Fort Office. I remember in the month of January last a letter, addressed to the Superintendent, being handed to me with the cheque, now produced, for the passage money of a Mrs. Cox. I handed it in due course to Mr. Turner. I recollect receiving this letter: it is in Mr Turner's handwriting.

Syed Ebrahim Meer Golam Ali said.—I am a peon in the service of the P. & O. Company. I remember in January last Mr. Turner giving me a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 1,070. I brought the money in notes. One note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 50 and one for Rs. 20. I handed the money to the havildar who, in my presence, handed it to Mr. Turner. This is the cheque, I know it by the pencil marks which were made by a Mahratta, at my desire, in the Bank.

Balcrustna Hurrichund said.—I am a cashier in the P. & O. Company's Fort Office. I have examined cash books and diary kept by Mr. Turner. On the 23rd December 1863 Mr. Turner appears to have received by his cash books, kept in his own handwriting, the sum of Rs. 2,955, and on the 26th December he appears to heve received Rs. 2,197-8-0; on the 28th December he received Rs 14,485-8 on the same account,—on account of the *Ottawa's* freight on her 11th voyage between Bombay and China; amounting in all to Rs 19,648. That money should have been paid into the Oriental Bank on the same day. I now turn to the diary of that day, kept by Mr Turner, by which it appears that Rs 8,065 only were paid into the Bank on account of the *Ottawa* instead of Rs 19,648, leaving a deficiency of Rs 11,582-10-7. On the 28th 29th and 31st December, sums of money aggregating Rs. 23,765-7, were received by Mr Turner, and appear to have been correctly paid in on the same account. On the 4th and 8th of January 1864 sums amounting to Rs. 87-11 were received and paid in. On the 15th January Rs. 370 were received and Rs 3,370 were paid. Deducting the Rs. 3,000 overpaid on the 15th January, and Rs. 40 overpaid on the 19th December 1863 from the previous deficit, there remains a balance of Rs. 8,542-10-7 still due.

The enquiry was adjourned until Friday next.

THE Marine Court which was to have sat this day for the purpose of enquiring into the collision between the *Rooparel* and *Palinuras* was adjourned to Friday next, there being no witnesses present.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*25 April.*)

A CRUEL HUSBAND—A Mahomedan was placed at the bar at the instance of his wife, Beeya, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to her, on the morning of the 8th instant.

It appears from the statement of the prosecutrix that she was married to the prisoner about twelve months ago. About a fortnight since, at about 3 A. M., she got up to grind corn, prisoner objected to her getting up; she however got up. The husband seeing his wife disobeyed his command, also got up, blew out the light and sat upon her chest. She felt something sharp touch her side, whereupon she seized the prisoner by the hand and found that he had a knife in it. The prisoner became so much infuriated that he dragged the knife through her fingers and hands and cut them. Prosecutrix then called out, when a policeman and several of her neighbours came to her assistance, who took her to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and the prisoner was taken into custody.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday (this day) when the enquiry will be resumed.

CHEATING.—Dewjee Runsord and Lukhoo Visram were brought up on remand, charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of Rs. 2,500, the property of Heerjee Bhimsee and Company.

This case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd instant. This day His Worship took the evidence of two or three witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, and it was brought to the notice of the Court by the prisoner's pleader, Mr. Shivsunker Govindram, that his Worship had no jurisdiction to hear it, the case not having occurred in the Mazagon Division. His Worship was also of that opinion and he therefore ordered Acbar Ally, the Native Commandant of the Police, who was in charge of the case, to take the prisoners to the Fort Police Office where a fresh information will be laid against them.

EPIGRAM.

ON PROFESSOR JOWETT AND THE OXFORD BIGOTS.

The man who's orthodox and teaches Greek
Shall have four hundred pounds of stipend clear;
But, if he's heterodox, and dares to speak,
Why, he must starve on forty pounds a year.
Thus Oxford bigots crush free thought in things divine,
They cannot burn alas! they may impose a fine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers answer the following question, viz:—How long can a man remain under water?

There is a story current in Bombay that a diver was once known to nail on several sheets of copper on a ship's bottom off the S. E. prong of the island, and that this same man can remain below water five minutes. Both facts seem so extraordinary that I should be glad if any of your readers (the "oldest inhabitant" for instance) could vouch to their truth or if they are only Bombay "ducks."

Bombay, 25th April. SCEPTIC.

THE GUINEA WORM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Have any of our Medical officers noted, whether the introduction of water from Vehar, through iron pipes, has conduced to the diminution of cases of guinea-worm, for which Bombay was dreaded some years ago?

The number of men under treatment for guinea-worms at Matoonga about 40 years ago made it necessary to remove the head-quarters of the Artillery to Poona and Ahmednuggur; even up to 1855 Europeans were frequently laid up with these pests; while no one could understand how they entered the human body; whether they were swallowed in drinking or entered the skin in bathing. I have not heard of any recent cases. The faculty may now be able to form an opinion on the point hitherto disputed.

SHRAPNEL.

THE TELEGRAPH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is stated in Government Orders that any telegraph signaller found guilty of disclosing the fact that a message has been received for any person or firm is to be discharged the service, and incapacitated thereby from ever again serving Government. A very salutary rule, no doubt, but rendered wholly nugatory by the way in which affairs are "worked" outside the office.

About the time the steamer is expected at Galle from Suez various persons are stationed near the Telegraph Office in order to get early information of the vessel's having anchored. When this has taken place, every message that leaves the office is "made a note of" by these worthies, who transmit the intelligence to their superiors, and frequently one hears that he has a telegram long before the message reaches him. Comment on this state of things is unnecessary.

There is one other matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the public, the absence of the usual message notifying the steamers anchoring at Galle. Will the telegraph authorities kindly explain this?

WIRE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—This world has long been suspected of being a sham,—and it is sometimes surmised that more than one thing in Bombay partakes of the same character. What say you to the recent election of Fellows in the Bombay University? Mr. Fernandez has been challenged as unfit or unsuitable,—would this have been the case if he had only had "Rev." prefixed to his name? What additional claim, for instance, had Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee to be made a Fellow,—is he distinguished for any literary or scientific attainment whatever—or on what grounds, in the name of humbug was he elected? Is it expected he will found a Fellowship or build a College? Two of the European Missionaries connected with the same Mission were also elected along with Mr. D., and some will have it that this was because professors in affiliated Colleges ought all to be Fellows of the University. But no such claim has ever been advanced by any other institution in India, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy is not a "professor" in the Mission school of the Free Kirk—having given up that duty long ago—whilst the *non-clerical* teacher, who is said to be a first rate analytical chemist (whatever that may mean) has not had the honour, his reverend brethren have had, conferred upon him—he has not been dubbed a Fellow. By what machinery of 'clap trap' was all this arranged? Has the Government or the Vice-Chancellor been *tricked* or *badgered* into this partiality without rule or reason?

Bombay, 22nd April, X.V.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Public roads, I need hardly observe, afford very insecure stowage for merchandise; besides, a consideration for the requirements and convenience of the public would suggest an end being put to the prevailing practice of heaping our principal thoroughfares with bales of cotton.

In addition to landings it is clear that our commerce demands stowage; and where can be found ground better adapted for warehouses than in the immediate vicinity of our mercantile offices: such accommodation will be found in the Fort, if Government will consent to copy the arrangements which exist in our principal cities at home, by detaching the Military from the Civil portion, or rather by forming a separate station for the troops, leaving private enterprise to adjust itself into the compact and respectable shape in which a stranger would expect to find the principal Indian Emporium.

To this end Government should be induced to dispose of the following buildings:—

The Commissariat Office with godowns extending up Military Store Lane, to
The Barrack Master's Office and Stores.
The Military Finance and other offices opposite the Cathedral (for sale already, I believe).
The Post Office.
The Court House.
The Custom House.
The Police Office.
The Town Barracks with its ample yard—capital place for stowing cotton; and
The Buildings in Fort George.
The Native Infantry Lines, extending from the Railway Terminus to the Nassick Meat Market on the east; and from the defunct Church Gate to the Marine Lines on the south-west.

All the buildings above enumerated I know are not public property, but every house included in that space may be advantageously thrown into the market by a very small amount of judicious arrangement. It need not be done in a day; yet a century will be rather long to carry out the proposal. If it is worth obtaining, the effort had better be made whilst Sir Bartle Frere drives the State coach.

House-owners in India appear to be selfish, or we should find colonnaded streets for the shelter of those who cannot entertain conveyances; they are as useful, if not more so, in this hot climate, as they are at the west end of London and in different parts of the continent of Europe. Possibly the necessity for such a provision for the poorer classes has occurred to many; but an opportunity has never presented itself of a whole street being under construction at one time. The opportunity may now be afforded by holding out plots of land for sale, for the erection of dwellings of a more regular style than we can at present find in Bombay.

The principal commercial town of India should boast of something better than the succession of angles, giants, and dwarfs, which we see, from our landing, till we are put down at Malabar Hill or Byculla.

Whilst calculating on the amount of ground and buildings which might be surrendered to private enterprize, I have not overlooked the claims of certain public offices which *must* remain in the Emporium; and for which I think, in fact I not only think, but feel convinced, accommodation may be found somewhat in the following manner:—

The Secretariat.—This establishment might be transfered to Byculla, if the Military Asylum is removed, or to Poona, where Governors and their Secretaries spend the greater part of the year.

The Brigadier's Office and Medical Stores.—These can be located in Colaba quite as well as in the Fort.

These buildings occupy a central position; they are not badly ventilated; and by adding wings to the main buildings it will be found that, together with the lower portion of the Town Hall, the Post Office, Telegraph, Accountant General's Stamp, and such other public offices as cannot be conveniently detached from the Presidency will be amply accommodated.

The Castle is well adapted for a Custom House.

The Mint will make an excellent Court House, and the Officers' Quarters and Mess House, facing the Town Barracks, will suit the purposes of a Police Office, the lower portion being used for lock ups; and the Seaman's Registry Office. This may not be accomplishable if the practice of allotting monstrously large rooms to every head clerk is continued, let each have space enough given him for his desk and chair, without even cramming, and the thing may be done.

SALUS POPULI.

DR. GIRAUD AND MR. FORJETT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a leading article in your paper of the 22nd inst. you say—"Dr. Giraud is bound to offer to the public some explanation of the error into which he fell of charging Mr. Forjett with only doing his duty through fear of being prosecuted under the Penal Code, as well as of the vulgar exaggerations with which the sensational lecture abounded."

Although I am not bound to offer to the public such an explanation as you suggest, I am bound, for my own sake, to state that neither Mr. Forjett's name nor that of either of the other Commissioners was once mentioned from the beginning to the end of my lecture: except where I stated that to Major Curtis we were indebted for the first suggestion of the use of carbolic acid in Bombay.

In the delivery of that lecture I was actuated by no personal motive or feeling whatever, and I studiously dealt with the acts of the Commissioners as a body, not of individual Commissioners, as responsible for errors either of omission or commission. I am therefore at a loss to understand why Mr. Forjett and his friends should consider that my remarks were levelled at him individually, as I regret to find they do.

With reference to the mode in which the Commissioners disposed of the town sweepings, I stated in my lecture that, five years ago, Dr. Leith in his Annual Mortuary Return had condemned the practice:—that, Dr. Stovell in June 1862 had remonstrated against it; that Dr. Haines had expressed his disapproval of it; and that I had for nearly two years in vain appealed to the Commissioners to discontinue it:—and that only after I had threatened them with an action under the provisions of the Penal Code (Chapter XIV. Section 278,) had they discontinued these abominable proceedings. The fact being that, although they had practised this mode of disposing of the sweepings for years, in spite of every kind of remonstrance, they abandoned it within a week of the date at which I held out the threat of the Penal Code. Of course the Commissioners alone could say how far the threat of the Penal Code and the abandonment of their peculiar mode of disposing of the sweepings bore to each other the relation of cause and effect.

I may mention that, in every interview I had with Mr. Forjett regarding the disposal of the sweepings, he justified the practice of the Commissioners and adduced in support of it instances of individuals residing near the deposits, who were in the enjoyment of what they considered "good health": and it will be remembered that, in January last, a minute of Mr. Forjett's was published in the papers in which this justification was set forth.

It was in despair of effecting any good by private remonstrance that I delivered the lecture referred to: and I am free to acknowledge that I used all *truthful* arts and appliances in my power to rouse the Bombay community to a sense of the frightful state of impurity with which they are surrounded and the Municipal Commissioners to a sense of their shortcomings. That these objects were in some slight degree attained is, I believe, generally admitted; but that it should have been effected at the cost of any unpleasant personal feeling is to me a matter of regret. Still more is it a subject of regret with me that Mr. Forjett and his friends should deem me guilty of exaggeration and mis-statement. I have only, however, to refer them to Dr Leith's report on the Sanitary Condition of Bombay just now most opportunely on the eve of publication, and in which it will be seen that no assertions that occurred in my lecture, and no supposed "sensational" arts of mine could possibly make the impressions which its accurately detailed statements of the intense impurity of Bombay are calculated to produce: whilst the well known scientific accuracy and high character of Dr. Leith are a sufficient guarantee against the "vulgar exaggeration" with which you charge me.

Mr. Forjett, in his letter to Government, to which you refer, takes exception to an experiment which I performed at my Lecture to illustrate Dr. Angus Smith's method of quantitatively determining the amount of the products of putrefaction in the air of given localities:—but the purport of which experiment Mr. Forjett has entirely misunderstood. He has put his own interpretation upon it and then complains that through it I have dealt unfairly by him. In that experiment I took a portion of the town sweepings and promoted decomposition in them in every possible way for at least a fortnight, and then at the lecture drew the gaseous products through a permanganate solution in order to show my audience in five minutes what otherwise might have occupied an hour. This experiment illustrated a scientific method of investigation, which I should think it very probable Mr. Forjett does not even now understand. It was never intended to exhibit the normal proportion of the gaseous emanations from the town sweepings, as he seems to have fancied.

Mr. Forjett also complains that I did not mention that the daily deposits on the side of the Grant Road were every evening covered with "six inches" of earth. I omitted to mention this, because I was not aware of the fact:—but, had I known it, I should have pointed out the utter futility of such a proceeding. Nothing short of altogether covering such a gigantic deposit with five or six feet of earth would render it comparatively harmless.

HERBERT GIRAUD.
Bombay, 25th April.

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BENGAL.

Our correspondent *Observer* has well replied to the writer in *Mitchell's Maritime Register*, who evidently has a very small knowledge of the subject he has ventured to treat upon. But the important question which *Observer* has raised is that no provision is being made for successors to the present race of pilots. When the old Pilot Service monopoly was broken down, men were admitted from the shipping in the port who could prove themselves to be sufficiently qualified. These, with the recruits from England, have kept up the strength of the Pilot Service. But none now come from England; and it is quite clear that enough men are not to be found in the port to meet the wants of the shipping entering the river. The government had better look to the case in time, and the Chamber of Commerce should jog the memory of the authorities on this subject. *Observer* suggests that if a steamer were to start with the mails from the Sandheads *via* the Mutlah we should receive our mails twenty-four hours sooner than we do. This means that the Mutlah is the better river for steamers to go up; for if the mails arrive twenty-four hours sooner, so would the passengers; and we are sure they would not be sorry to go out of the steamer so much sooner and proceed to town by the Mutlah Railway.—*Englishman, April 16.*

"Over the hills, and over the mountains," the 39th Regiment N. I., for some time encamped upon the Plain, will find a home. The Regiment is under orders to proceed by steam from the Presidency to Sylhet, where they are to receive further orders as to their ultimate destination, which will probably be Shillong, or the new station of Yeddo, in the mountains of Cherra and Assam. The Regiment will probably leave on Monday in the river steamer *Sir William Peel*, with some troop flats in tow. This 39th Regiment N. I., is the Allyghur Levy turned into a line corps; and a trial of their constitutions in the Assam mountains will go towards a solution of the experiment, as to whether up-country Hindustanees can stand the climate of our extreme Eastern Provinces—an experiment, which, in our opinion, will be plainly decided in the negative.—*Hurkaru, April 16.*

MADRAS.

We learn from Bellary, that the Horse Artillery while out parading one morning lately, met with a very serious and melancholy accident, the ammunition in one of the waggons suddenly exploded and four men were killed and others wounded.—*Times, April 19.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Mr. George Prince Nash, son of Major-General Nash, has with the sanction of Government, been appointed by Sir Jungh Bahadoor commandant of his body Guard. The rank of Captain in the Nepalese service has been conferred on Mr. Nash.—*Delhi Gazette, April 19.*

We have received the most extraordinary accounts of atmospheric disturbances at a most unusual season, during the week that is passed, in the Punjab. Rain is reported to have fallen in large quantities, and almost daily throughout the country, while in many parts heavy hail has materially damaged the crops not yet garnered. There are no less than three successive storms reported from the Baree Doab. Mooltan even has felt the effects, and the temperature there on the 13th instant, is said to have been such, as is experienced in March "at the most favoured stations." The high price of breadstuffs in Sind and Goojrath is affecting the rates in the Punjab, and wheat was recently selling in Mooltan at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee. Fine times for zemidars.—*Id.*

PUNJAB.

The weather in the Punjab recently has been most unseasonable, and if we may believe that venerable gentleman, the "oldest inhabitant," who never recollects any thing, it is quite unprecedented in the memory of man. We have had constant rain, not mere showers, but—if we may be permitted to use the expression—regular "cats and dogs." The down-fall has been generally heralded by a gale of wind accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the effect was to bring down the mercury in the Thermometer from 80 to 57°, at which point it stood in the open air at daylight yesterday morning and did not rise above 71° during the whole day. This morning it was at 60.

If Providence allots only a certain number of inches of rain for the year's supply, we fear we shall be badly off two or three months hence, seeing that we have drawn a large instalment of our allowance before it was wanted, and consequently we shall be obliged to do the best we can with a smaller quantity of water at the time it is most required. Under these circumstances, we trust the canals won't fail the people at the critical moment as they sometimes do.

We hear that much mischief has been done to buildings at several stations, among others at Murree, where some native dwellings have been washed away. About a week ago the Lieutenant Governor inspected the bridge which Mahomed Sultan, the contractor, is building over the Sohun nuddee—the stream two or three miles on this side of Rawul Pindee—when His Honor expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the work and with the excellence of the materials. A day or two afterwards, heavy rain fell, when the stream rose 15 feet above its ordinary level at this time of year, and became a roaring torrent and in consequence the half finished bridge was swept away. By last accounts the stream was impassable, and crowds of travellers were waiting on either bank until the waters fell sufficiently to enable them to ford it.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 16.*

In the South West part of the Umballa district, it happens that a bit of it juts into the neighbouring Putteeala country. Within the last six weeks or so, the Civil Officers at Umballa were suddenly called on one day at dawn, by the villagers of a hamlet in this little piece of land, with a foreign country on three sides of it, for justice; because, during the dark night just over, a band of robbers had attacked successfully their village and carried off the money they came for. They killed two villagers and stabbed and pricked, with the point of spears and swords some others, to make them say where the money was. Notwithstanding the very large reward offered, no certain information has yet been obtained as to where the men who committed this dacoity have made off to.—*Id.*

The following are the statistics of the numbers of visitors to the Punjab Exhibition:—

334 season tickets were sold and 592 opening week tickets. On the three days on which the admission fee was 2 Rs. 537 tickets were sold. For one day the charge was 1 Rupee; 72 visitors paid this. At the popular rates of 4 annas and 2 annas no fewer than 22,761 persons visited the building, viz., 2,224 on the 7 days which it was open at 4 annas, making an average of 317 per diem; and 20,537 during the 37 days on which 2 annas was the charge, making an average of 555. During the weeks on which these low charges were made, one day in the week, Wednesday, was set apart as an 8 anna day; 731 visitors paid this admission charge, making an average of 52 per diem at this rate. The total number of visitors then amounts to 25,027; or exclusive of season, and open week, tickets, to 24,101. As the Exhibition was open 62 days, the average daily attendance at all rates was upwards of 388. The smallest number that on one day visited the building was 20: this was on the last high rate day on which the Exhibition was open. Similarly, the largest number was 3,687 the great majority of whom had come by rail from Amritsur.

The above figures are somewhat under the truth, as certain accounts of sale of tickets have not yet been received. It is estimated that 3000 may be added to the total on this account.—*Id.*

SELF GOVERNMENT IN MINIATURE.

(From the Native Opinions.)

The Presidency Towns are the most Anglicised or Europeanised portions of India in every respect. The largest number (of any other Indian stations) of resident Europeans, the most efficient institutions for the education of the natives, a watchful press, an independent bar, law-respecting and able judges, together with distant commerce and enterprise which have always exercised a liberalising effect on a people; these circumstances, as well as the past traditions, present occupations and future aims of the Presidency capitals, have made them most accessible to European civilisation, and brought them up midway between England and the rest of India. For any measure of thought of action political, social or moral found on European models to be introduced into India either by the government or the people, therefore, these are the best places to *begin*. The inhabitants here accustomed,—unlike the residents of the rigid *Mofussil* where Indian absolutism reigns supreme,—to a free life, not only see the power and civilisation of England before their own eyes, but are conscious of the benefits of many of its benign institutions. They find that the Majesty of Law is reverenced without distinction of rank or position, color or creed. They are therefore the best of all fitted to understand or not to misunderstand the motives of the British Government, and even if they do misconstrue them there is nothing to be apprehended from their momentary rage. The Indian capitals therefore are the places for the introduction among us of any and all of those characteristics and institutions of the West which to naturalise here is the truly noble "Mission" of England.

Now pre-eminent among these objects of the Mission is the creation among the native of a desire, and fostering a habit of public spirit by affording fair opportunities for its exercise and development. But whatever the far-sighted policy of the Government of India in this respect, our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* may rest assured that it would be as hopeless for him to persuade our Secretariat "that the advantage of educating the natives to take an intelligent interest and an active participation in public affairs, so far from weakening the governing power, must have the effect of giving it increased strength and efficiency," as it is to convince an orthodox Bramhan of the real causes or consequences of an eclipse of the Sun or Moon. Indeed it has long been the hereditary policy of the closest of Departments—this of the Secretariat we mean—to regard any nonofficial opposition however constitutional or good intentioned, especially from natives, to a government measure as the rankest rebellion, proceeding from a hearty desire to uproot the British Government in India! Instances of public spirit are carefully remembered, and while quiet clerks are easily slipped in the Commission of Peace extreme reluctance is apparently shown in entering the names of those alone who show or have shown any zeal for the public good. The example of our respected townsman Mr. Naoroji Fardunjee alone is enough. He was made a Justice of the Peace only a short time ago, when it would have been too scandalous to omit him from the honour.

We believe Sir Bartle Frere is free from this restrictive and narrow minded policy. We do not demand to be allowed the privilege of proclaiming war or concluding peace. Nor do we want to intermeddle in imperial state affairs. All we want is that the municipal affairs of our little Pedlington should be left to us. In our review of the report of the special committee of the Justices we indeed expressed a doubt as to whether our local representatives would be found equal to the task of self government; yet it occurs to us that occasions make men, that if any real *power* were left to the Worshipful Bench, active and ambitious spirits would be found willing to wield it better than can be imagined in the absence of any such power, and that the thing should be tried. If Calcutta has been allowed a trial of such self-government why should we not be. In the words of the *Gazette*:—"We should be sorry to think that the citizens of Bombay are less fit for the responsibilities of self-government in municipal matters than the citizens of Calcutta; and we trust that if the [special] Committee do not think fit to propose such a scheme in the Resolutions that they are to bring forward, *some Justices will be found, both, European and native, with public spirit enough to support the plan.*"

A municipal self-government in the Fouris is well calculated to educate the higher classes for a higher share in the government of the country; and nothing could be a better index of the eligibility of our leading men to the Legislative Councils than a certain degree, at least of activity and success in municipal administration. The many little occasions, that will be afforded of bloodless struggles and warm passages at arms amongst the Justices, the tact and ability to manage the municipal budgets, the activity and efficiency of supervision over the executive, will induce a degree of excitement and exertion in the body politic most welcome in our dreary and listless stagnation.

There is no doubt, we should sooner or later follow Calcutta, but the Committee will do well to anticipate this course by recommending it in their expected plan of municipal administration.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

(From the Times.)

The discussion upon the massacre at Soochow, the failure of the Osborn expedition, and the repeal of the Orders in Council leaves the whole question as to the responsibility of the failure still resting upon the Papers just laid before Parliament. The other speakers added nothing to what appears in these Papers, and Lord Palmerston volunteered no decision upon the points they raise. Chinese statesmen are seldom at a loss to make out a specious case. Even Yeh was a sage and a moralist when he was not slicing off rebel heads by the hundred or cutting women into morsels upon wooden crosses. He went far to convince some Englishmen that Sir Michael Seymour and Lord Elgin were men of violence and unreason; yet there was no doubt about the history of the "execution ground" or the horrors of the Canton prisons. So in the despatches which Sir Frederick Bruce has recently transmitted from Pekin, and which were last night discussed in the House of Commons, the "Foreign Board" make out a triumphant case, and put Mr. Lay completely in the wrong. Yet no one disputed that the Futai who exercised over Major Gordon the command attempted to be imposed over Captain Osborn did, as Colonel Sykes recounted, break faith with Gordon and massacre the people and the prisoners whom Gordon had admitted to mercy. The Chinese are a people who have no difficulty in being always in the right, for they have no difficulty in inventing the facts from which it would follow, as a matter of reasoning, that they must be in the right. We will not assume, therefore, because the Chinese statesmen are indignant with Mr. Lay, nor even because Sir Frederick Bruce seems to justify their indignation, that therefore all the right is on one side, and all the wrong is on the other.

Still, however, the Chinese do appear to be at least technically right in their controversy with Mr. Lay. But, right as the Chinese are, there can be no doubt on any mind that if Captain Osborn had allowed himself to be put under a Chinese Admiral, as was proposed, and had permitted his squadron to be dispersed under the orders of the Futais and Taoutais of the provinces, England would be ringing at this moment with execrations at the atrocities of which these ships had been made the agents; the world would have been scandalized that prudish England should have been made the executioner of a Chinaman's vengeance, and Lord Palmerston would have had a much more difficult speech to make than that which satisfied the House last night. Sir Frederick Bruce felt this, even while he was holding that the Chinamen were right in resisting the pretensions of Mr. Lay. If he had not felt it he would have allowed them to officer their fleet themselves, as they might readily have done, with desperadoes at the open ports. The other foreign Ministers felt this, or they would not have interfered to fortify Sir Frederick in his resolution not to allow this powerful force to pass over to Chinese commanders. Sir Frederick Bruce, indeed, seems to have held a tacit opinion hostile to the expedition altogether, if it be true, as the Chinese say, that "the British Minister and Mr. Wade have on former occasions urged that Chinese military authority ought not to be delegated to foreigners." Sir Frederick, however, never suggests any desire to see Captain Osborn take command under a Chinese Admiral; but on the contrary, repeatedly in his despatches applauds that officer's conduct throughout the matter. "I owe it," he says, "to Captain Osborn to state that he has shown great sagacity in appreciating the situation, and the most honourable spirit in the course he has pursued. In spite of the great pecuniary advantage secured to him, he would not consent to any compromise which might hereafter place him in a false position or involve his country in embarrassment." Again, in his despatch of January 18, Sir Frederick writes to Lord Russell,—"Captain Osborn has merited the highest approval by the superiority he has shown to pecuniary considerations, and by his resolution not to undertake this delicate service unless upon such conditions as would have enabled him to preserve the British name from being sullied by the perpetration of excesses in his presence, and from being dragged into proceedings which would have created embarrassment with other foreign Powers." Sir Frederick Bruce admits that he did not give Mr. Lay or Captain Osborn any active assistance in their demands, and the Chinese extol "the surpassing discernment of the British Minister" that he does not share the wish of Mr. Lay, who would insist on imposing restrictions on the Chinese Government. Under the circumstances we agree with Lord Russell that Sir F. Bruce pursued the proper policy. This expedition had got into a false position, and Sir F. Bruce would have done no good if he had attempted to lift it by force into a better groove.

On the other hand, we cannot agree with those who see in this affair another instance of the bad faith and ingratitude of the Chinese Government. There might have been, and we think there was, great folly in the conduct of the Court of Pekin in thus rejecting this force, which would have certainly accomplished the object expressed in the instructions of the Foreign Board, "to clear the river, and go right at Nankin;" and we believe that Captain Osborn would have given peace to the middle provinces of China, and would have offered to the decaying Monarchy another chance of salvation. The Chinese, however, thought otherwise. They allowed themselves to be befooled by their own nations of the unalterable nature of Chinese traditions. They became, while in this frame of mind, the dupes of foreigners, who were hostile to this expedition from various and even contradictory motives. Some saw in the force the initiation of a permanent British supremacy in China. Others beheld in it the end of that system of confusion which gives opportunity for irregular profits. But, however mistaken the policy of the Foreign Board of Peking, the course they adopted was one they had a perfect right to pursue so far as Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay were concerned. Mr. Lay had exceeded his instructions, which extended no further than to obtain ships, stores, sailors, and officers; and it was a capital mistake that the expedition ever left England without commissions and instructions under the seal of the Chinese Emperor. The strong points of the Chinese case are tersely put in the despatch in which Prince Kung repudiates the agreement, and of which the two following are the most important paragraphs. Prince Kung says:—

> "1. Article 4 of that agreement runs as follows:—'Captain Osborn undertakes to act upon all orders of the Emperor which may be conveyed direct to Mr. Lay, and Captain Osborn engages not to attend to any orders conveyed through any other channel.' Now, as Captain Osborn is not a subordinate of Mr. Lay's, why should it rest with Mr. Lay to transmit the orders which Captain Osborn can alone obey? The Prince's letter of instructions to Mr. Lay only stated that when the purchase and equipment of the vessels should be completed they must proceed to Shanghai, there to await orders for their distribution. There was no such language in it as that the commander of the vessels should receive his orders from Mr. Lay, and through no other channel. If that were the case, then China would be placed completely in his (Mr. Lay's) hands. The Prince's letter of instructions had no such intention as this. For these reasons (the 4th Article) cannot be acceded to.
>
> "2. Article 5 runs as follows:—'Lay, upon his part, engages to refuse to be the medium of any orders of the reasonableness (or practicability) of which he is not satisfied.' Now, in regard to orders that could not be carried out, Captain Osborn could well have consulted with the Chinese high officers (on the spot): but if it were as (this Article) proposes, then the Chinese high officers could hold no communication with Captain Osborn and thus important operations would be seriously impeded. Therefore this Article could certainly not be agreed to."

We cannot see how this is to be answered. Of course, we by no means admit the conclusion the Chinese seem to have drawn, that because Mr. Lay had omitted to obtain the proper authority for such conditions as any British officer in Captain Osborn's position must require, he was therefore to do their bidding as a mercenary without any securities as to the nature of the work he was to perform. But there being no conditions fixed, they certainly had full right to reject the very inadmissible conditions which Mr. Lay had taken upon himself to lay down. Under the circumstances, when they volunteered to pay all expenses up to the arrival of the expedition in England, and made moderate complimentary grants to Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay for the pains they had bestowed upon the ships and their equipment, the Chinese Government behaved with a liberality and sense of propriety not often to be found in their transactions with Europeans. At the bottom of it all there was, no doubt, a desire to use this force after their own fashion, and to accomplish that "extermination" of which they speak in one of their papers of instruction; and this mingled largely with that "profound irritation" against Mr. Lay on account of the position he had assumed of which Sir Fredrick Bruce speaks. If they had gained their point with Captain Osborn, the consequences could not have been other than those we have already indicated; but in rejecting the demands they were in their right, and they have used their right with a remarkable moderation. However great the disappointment to the commander and officers of this expedition, they must, as reasonable men, see that if they have any grievance it is not against the Chinese.

THE LATE CHINA EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I can dispose of that part of the charge brought against Mr. Lay by Prince Kung to which you allude in your leading article of to-day.

I was present at a conference of the Foreign Board in Pekin, when, in reply to a charge that Mr. Lay wished to arrogate too much authority, Mr. Day distinctly told Wurseang, the Prime Minister, that if the clauses Nos. 4 and 5 of our agreement were considered objectionable they could be erased, but that, of course, some responsible European must be nominated, who could translate Imperial edicts, and vouch for my acts being in accordance with the Emperor's wishes, and consonant with European ideas of humanity and justice.

I believe the real charge against Mr. Lay, though not expressed, is that he was not artful enough to take advantage of our long friendship and my faith in him to induce me to enter upon such an undertaking without any pledges whatever. He would then have put me into exactly the same false position as Colonel Gordon has been thrust by his friends. I could not have retired. I must have acted under the Foutai, and fulfilled the prophecies of wise men who fancied I and my companions were merely hired as Imperial executioners.

I have just now quite as much in hand as one man can well do, and Mr. Lay is well able to show his own case; all I ask is reserve your judgment until he arrives in April.

For my own part I do not question the right of the Emperor to refuse to ratify the engagements of his agent. But I maintain that the agent a man tried by ten years' arduous service acted in perfect good faith, and in the best interests of China and of England, and not with any petty views of self-aggrandisement; and that for what he did he had a good authority, which lies within a nut shell. I inclose it, it bears the seal of Prince Kung's office, and it is a Chinese translation of clauses in English drawn up by one of our own lawyers:—

> "I therefore, address this despatch to the Inspector-General, and transfer the management of the affair into his hands.
>
> "There are three important points:—
>
> "1. The purchase of the vessels, guns, gunpowder, coal, and the miscellaneous articles for the use of the vessels.
>
> "2. The engagement of officers, gunners, and seamen, and others for services in the vessels; and the arranging the terms and conditions of every description of agreement.
>
> "3. The retention, as proposed, of a sum of money to meet the salaries and wages that may be settled by the agreements, and also to provide for the payment of compensations and other items in time to come.
>
> "The above three points we leave the Inspector-General to dispose of as, in his discretion, he may see fit."

Upon less authority than this I have reason to believe that even treaties have been concluded with the Emperor of China.

Your's faithfully,
London, March 5. SHERARD OSBORN, Captain.

THE PEERS ON THE DANISH DESPATCHES.

(From the Spectator.)

The imagination of the Lords, indeed of English country gentlemen generally, is profoundly affected by detail. It takes them a considerable time to master the meaning of public events; but even when they have mastered the real significance of the march of events, they are not very deeply moved till they have also clearly and somewhat minutely conceived what is the characteristic attitude with which England will be generally credited in reference to those events. The six hundred folio pages just presented to Parliament do not tell us anything very new about the recent progress and unscrupulousness of German ambition. They only fill in the shading, as it were, of outlines already familiar to every reader of the public journals. But they have evidently produced a very profound impression on the House of Lords. They begin to *realize* distinctly almost for the first time what the exact position of England is, and to feel, as Lord Grey said on Tuesday night, "humiliated" by it as Englishmen. They knew before in a general way that we had been thwarted and foiled. But Englishmen are accustomed to be thwarted and foiled in a *general* way, and to take it very patiently as one of the business incidents of life. But now they see that it is something more than being thwarted and foiled in a general way. They see that England has throughout had right on her side, that she has conceded abstract right repeatedly for the sake of peace, that instead of insisting on her demands or enforcing her first menaces, she has time after time abated from those demands and withdrawn those menaces. They see concession after concession almost *extorted* by our importunities from our gallant but unfortunate ally. They see France looking on with amused indifference, and constantly rallying our Minister gently on his eagerness to invite snubs from his diplomatic opponents. They see Russia encouraging us with frigid courtesy to do our best, but confessing, for her part, that she thinks our best will *not* be of much account. They see the Prussian Minister indulging in mild regrets that it never happens to suit him to make any concession to our views, and replying to words of unwisely vague menace with cheery expressions exactly equivalent to a faint elevation of polite eye-brows. Lastly, they see Austria full of "nice" feeling with respect to anything she is *obliged* to do, weakly affectionate in her expressions of love for Denmark and deference to Great Britain, and assuring us at every step that she is *bonâ fide* consulting the interests of Denmark with as much solicitude as if she were the sole guarding of that orphan State. When Germany enters Holstein, supersedes the Danish Government, and countenances revolution there, Austria represents in a candid whisper that it is all done out of consideration for Denmark, and lest the minor German States should have erected the very same revolution *without* legal pretext. When after a lengthened stay of the Federal troops in Holstein, and a protracted fomentation of the revolutionary feeling there, the two great German Powers make up their minds to take affairs into their own hands and cross the border into Schleswig, Count Rechberg dwells even with unction to Lord Bloomfield on the devotion to the interests of Denmark which this noble audacity on the part of Prussia and Austria in affronting the weaker German Powers implies, and is unaffectedly hurt that the Danes do not welcome the Austrians with open arms. Finally—though the papers do not extend so far as this stage in the proceedings—we have little doubt that the invasion of Jutland and the despatch of an Austrian fleet to the mouth of the Elbe are represented at Vienna as the last and most affecting of all the proofs of the Emperor's anxiety for the welfare of Denmark, and wish to "limit the area" of the struggle. Indeed, should the great German Powers ever succeed in taking Copenhagen, we should expect, after the uniform sweetness with which Austria has announced each sad necessity of aggression, that Count Rechberg would remark casually to Lord Bloomfield that this had been done chiefly out of pity, and from the sincere desire to put an end to the delirious and exhausting struggles of the political sufferer.

But these things do not make a profound impression on the House of Lords mere because they realize to them the complete loss of English influence abroad, and show our diplomacy to be the sport of the Continental Courts,—for that would be a poor reason for war to an aristocracy so self-contained and so little sensitive to mere opinion, whether flattering or the reverse, as the English. When Lord Grey talks of the "humiliation" with which he has read these papers, he refers, we imagine, less to the little account they take of us abroad than to the superabundant evidence which these papers give that we have now for some time been laboriously fussing to remove, *not* the causes but the *excuses* of the war, even after it had become more than apparent that Austria and Prussia would devise another excuse for every excuse taken from them. To Lord Grey's sedate judgment such a position for England is exceedingly humiliating. There is a want of dignity in not opening our eyes clearly to the plain fact of the case that Germany has made up its mind to rob Denmark,—and the Austrian and Prussian Government to take the leadership of German feeling on this head lest it should swamp them if they did not. And there is a make-belief, a want of business sincerty, in the affectation of accepting the Prussian and Austrian pleas on this subject as if they were the true ones, and labouring away with an air of mock-hopefulness to satisfy them, all in order to gain time for our own decision. Lord Straford de Redcliffe,—himself the most accomplished diplomatist of the day,—admitted, indeed, that "hesitation and an absence of all precipitancy in the earlier stage of a question involving such vast interest and perilous chances may be and often is a paramount duty;" "but," he added, "it ought to find limits in the probability of success, and the requirements of national credit and the national prosperity." And for England to send despatches flying all over European on political chances which are not worth a statesman's computation, is about as wise and as dignified as for a rich man to buy a ticket in a lottery in which there are ninety-nine blanks to one prize. It may be well, as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said, to hesitate long intellectually at the opening of a great crisis, and, so long as we really hesitate intellectually, to adopt such expedients as seem most likely to define the true aim and attitude of the different parties to the struggle; but the Government have been doing something very different,—they have persuaded themselves into an *intellectual* hesitation as to the policy of the German Power which they could not feel, because they were really hesitating *practically* what course to take in reference to that policy. Lord Russell has been rowing hard against the stream of German ambition in spite of long-standing ocular proof that the stream was sweeping him and his craft rapidly down with it. There is a point at which this kind of exertion assumes a purely self-deceptive and subjective character, and acts, if at all, only on the *mind* of the laborer. The Peers evidently think that Lord Russell had better throw down the oars than carry on this pleasing fiction any longer. When the roar of the cataract is already in your ears, it is undignified to play at resisting destiny simply in order to shut out the unpleasant alternative from your own mind. There may be other remedies, but the diplomatic sculls have clearly done their utmost, and rather more than their utmost, to stem the tide, and in vain.

But if the Lords on Tuesday night showed no annoyance at the somewhat startling loss of our influence in Europe, and did show some, in a moderate way, that our diplomatists should have started on so many false scent, and over-exerted themselves so much for subjects which were from the very commencement plainly destined to be without result, they showed most annoyance of all,—indeed more than annoyance, grave indignation,—that Prussia and Austria should have such good reason as they have to think that no excess on their part would meet with anything more than a remonstrance from Europe. There is in England, and nowhere more in England than in the House of Lords, what France calls a dislike to go to war for an *idea*, what Englishmen call a dislike to go to war for an *experiment*. The Emperor of the French made a great experiment in Italy far too speculative for English ideas, and succeeded beyond his expectations—much beyond his wish. We have recently withheld France from a still more doubtful experiment in Poland, which, though it had more of the sympathy of the aristocracy than the Italian war, the House of Lords would have felt quite visionary to join. But this sort of distrust never extends among Englishmen to a war in defence of an existing visible political *status quo* which we see and understand. Our Conservative instincts are in favour of saving familiar State from destruction. We know exactly what we are fighting for, and consequently feel much clearer whether or not we wish to fight for it than we can do when we are asked to fight for liberty and don't feel sure what the liberty may be like when it is obtained, and whether we may not think it was unworthy of the sacrifice. Englishmen have little political *faith*, and the House of Lords have none. No war really popular in England will ever have for its end to redistribute the map of Europe, but rather to resist such redistribution, where, at least, resistance can be offered in the cause of freedom. Now the war in Denmark threatens it through the agency of the most dangerous political agent in the world—a grasping German democracy working by the swords of two unscrupulous German despotisms;—and this power threatens to dismember, and ultimately, perhaps, to extinguish one of the few States in Europe which can be called thoroughly free on a constitutional principle. These were the feelings to which Lord Shaftesbury appealed when he denounced, in the name of the country, the career of "insult and spoliation," on which the German Powers had entered, and said how keenly the "feelings of Englishmen had been touched by the conduct of the King of Denmark." "This little kingdom comes before its mighty oppressors, saying, 'Have patience with me, and I will pay you all—but the oppressors seize her by the throat, invade her territory, have inflicted on her unutterable calamities, and have instituted a war which for wantonness and needlessness is one of the most disgraceful in any portion of ancient or modern history." And when Lord Shaftesbury added that if the Austrian fleet were really ordered to the Baltic to take new "material guarantees" for the recall of a constitution that has never had more than a potential existence, and might now be cancelled had not the German Powers themselves interfered to prevent it, and trusted "the British fleet would be instructed to watch its movements, restrict its operations, and, if necessary, defend by force of arms the integrity, and I will add the sanctity of the kingdom of Denmark,"—he did but express in a form slightly flavoured by the language of Exeter Hall, the wish of almost every Peer who heard him; for though statesmen hesitate long before they embark in a great land struggle, they are already longing for excuse to do as much as the aid of our fleet alone can do for Denmark.

It is remarkable enough that in great crisis, when the opinion of the country is only just crystallizing, the House of Lords is usually a better gauge of that opinion than the House of Commons. The reason is obivious. There is a greater naturalness and spontaneousness in the Upper House than in the Lower;—their opinions are *their own* and not subjected to the tension of conjecture as to what their consittuents may or may not approve. There are many special occasions when this solicitude impairs instead of facilitating the formation of a true respresentative opinion, and when an equal company of average and independent English gentlemen, thinking for themselves and not for others, will gauge better the real and natural conviction of the country than the same number of men anxious to meet the unknown or half-known views of a constituency. Lord Shaftesbury, for instance, is on very many questions a far better representative of the average orthodox Evangelical than Sir Morton Peto or Mr. Remington Mills. He is less anxious to think with others, and therefore follows with more ease and assurance the mental clue which is common to his mind and theirs. Before the Crimean war, it may be remembered that the Lords struck the key-note of nation's feeling in the same way; were lectured in the same way by the organs of the affrighted commercial interest; and yet were followed slowly and reluctantly by the Commons. It is good thing for England that we still have the second security for a true representative opinion which is given us by an assembly that is not afraid to think and express naturally its own plain English thoughts on reading such a correspondence as has been recently presented to Parliament,—and this, too, before the more elaborate machinery for distilling the nation's wishes has had sufficient time to come into good working operation. While the hesitating magnetic needle which is supposed to indicate the fixed convictions of the average Englishmen is still vibrating doubtfully between opposite points of the compass, the Lords, who are average Englishmen themselves, raised above the disturbing influences of poverty, and commerce, and fluctuating incomes, and class predilections, show us the latent current of public feeling better than the more delicate and susceptible instrument expressly provided for that purpose.

MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

ADMIRALTY COURT, LONDON.

THE ZEPHYR.—DAMAGE.

(BEFORE DR. LUSHINGTON.)

The Star of Peace v. the Sebastian Cabot.—Salvage.

This was a claim for Salvage compensation made by the British schooner Star of Peace, 142 tons, against the carvel-built ship Sebastian Cabot, 893 tons, for services rendered to her as follows:—The schooner, while on her voyage from Cephalonia, with a cargo of currants, for Hamburg, calling at Dartmouth for orders, when about 55 miles from Falmouth, on the 10th of Oct. last, the wind being S.W., with a heavy sea, passed a ship's longboat, full of water. A man was sent aloft directly to see if any wreck was in sight, when the Sebastian Cabot, with the barque Archipelago attached to her, was perceived in the distance. Both vessels were sheering about very much, and the schooner at once bore down upon them. It appeared from the schooner's statement that the Sebastian Cabot had lost her rudder and been disabled in a gale of wind, which had prevailed on the previous day, and was making much water; that her master and crew and a passenger had abandoned her in the longboat, and had been picked up by the barque, whose Master then took possession of the ship and sent on board her his Mate and four of his hands, and the barque then took her in tow. The Master of the Archipelago then induced some of the crew of the Sebastian Cabot, who at first refused to do so, to return to her and assist in saving her, by promising to remunerate them for their exertions should the ship be saved, and that the Master and Mate of the ship had returned on board her, together with the Mate and four hands of the barque. When the schooner reached the vessel it was between 3 and 4 P. M., and her Master was hailed from the barque to go on board her, which he did, and the barque's Master then informed him that he had found the ship derelict, and she was then in his charge, and asked the schooner's Master to help him to save the vessel, to which he agreed; that the two ships then towed the Sebastian Cabot towards Falmouth, but that, having made so little way, the wind becoming light, the Archipelago's Master requested the Master of the schooner to go to Falmouth for a steamtug, which she did, and engaged a tug called the Dandy, which, together with the shooner, went in search of the vessels, but were unable to find them, and a terrific gale springing up, they were compelled to return to Falmouth. The services of the Archipelago, which have already been noticed in the Admiralty Court, Dublin, were then set forth, and it was alleged that the Sebastian Cabot and her cargo were saved from total loss by the Archipelago's assistance, that the schooner incurred great risk whilst towing the ship, and that by performing the services she was delayed five days, whereby great expence was caused; that the Owners of the schooner were compelled to pay 30l to the Dandy, and that the employment of the schooner was approved of and assented to by the Master of the Sebastian Cabot. The answer for the Sebastian Cabot was, that the Master of the Archipelago agreed to stand by him to render him assistance, and that although he and his crew and the passenger had left the ship and boarded the barque, yet, upon hearing that fact, he, whith his Mate, returned to the ship with the Mate and some of the crew of the barque: that he (the Master of the Sebastian Cabot) resumed his command, and during the day, all the crew having dried and rested themselves on board the barque, returned to the ship; and it was then denied that they ever refused to return to their own ship, or that the Master of the barque promised them a reward if they did so, or that they or the Master ever, in fact, abandoned the ship without hope or intention of returning. It was then represented, that upon the schooner arriving and hailing the Sebastian Cabot, her offer of assistance was refused, and her Master then boarded the barque, and entered into the following agreement with the Master of that vessel:—"I, Nathaniel Beazley, Master of the Archipelago, agree to take assistance of the schooner Star of Peace, in our endeavour to save the Sebastian Cabot, with loss of rudder at a quarter, past 3 P. M., after being with her since 7-45 A.M." That the Master of the Sebastian Cabot then told the Master of the Archipelago he ought to have been consulted with reference to the engagement of the schooner, and as he had not been, he (the Master of the barque) must take the engagement upon himself. That subsequently the following addition was written on the back of the agreement the Masters of the schooner and barque signing their names thereto, and it being witnessed by the Chief Mate of the Sebastian Cabot:—"This is an agreement—no success, no pay. If successful, to be paid by the laws of Great Britain." That the Mate of the Sebastian Cabot, in attesting that document, was ignorant of the contents of the prior agreement; that the Master of the schooner, whilst on board the Sebastian Cabot, did not see her Master, nor hold any communication with him, and any arragement then entered into with the Master of the schooner was made by the Master of the barque on his own account as Salvor, and not as agent for the Sebastian Cabot; that the schooner then left and never returned; that the Sebastian Cabot continued in tow of the Archipelago until the 12th, when, in a gale of wind, she left the ship in great peril, off the Wolf Rock, near the Lizard; that the ship was afterwards driven towards the Irish coast, and was on the 17th of October towed into Waterford by the steamship European, having been navigated during that time by her own Master and crew, with the aid of the Mate and one hand from the Archipelago, for which assistance the Irish Court of Admiralty awarded her (the steamer) 1,000l and costs, and to the Archipelago 2,000l and costs. It was then denied that risk was incurred by the schooner, or that her towage contributed towards the salvage of the ship and cargo, or that they were saved from total loss by the schooner; and it was pleaded that the present plaintiffs were not successful in performing any services to the ship or cargo after the second agreement. It was attempted, at the sitting of the Court, to come to some arrangement in the case, and although an hour was occupied in seeking to try the case upon the pleadings, without going to the evidence—the learned Judge intimating that it was a simple question of amount, and there was no dispute upon the facts of importance—yet the learned counsel for the Sebastian Cabot seemed to think it would be advantageous to their interests to call the Captain of that vessel, who was then examined *viva voce*, the learned counsel for the Salvors not calling any witnesses. The value of the property salved was over 100,000l, and it was contended in argument, that no Salvage service whatever was rendered by the Star of Peace.

Mr. Brett, Q. C., and Mr. E. C. Clarkson appeared for the Star of Peace; Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Aspinall, and Mr. V. Lushington for the Sebastian Cabot.

Judgment.—The sole ground upon which I made the decree I did in the case (the Atlas) which has just been commented upon by the learned counsel who has just sat down was, that in consequence of the employment of a steamtug which grossly misconduct herself, a greater amount of damage accrued to the vessel of which charge had been taken, than could possibly have been given as an amount of Salvage reward. But enough of that, for it has very little bearing on the present case. This is the case of a Ship and cargo of very large value, and it is really necessary to look at the original circumstances of the case in order to take a fair and consistent view of what has been done, and what consequence ought to flow from what has occured. The vessel, whilst in the open sea—at what distance from Falmouth or the coast I am not able to say—was overtaken by a storm and the consequence was she lost her rudder, and at that time she became, as admitted by the Captain—indeed if it had not been admitted by him, the Court ed, would have concluded it—in an unmanageable state in the month of October. That she was so unmanageable, and that the Captain was at that time convinced not only of the danger of the ship and cargo being lost, but that the circumstances were so urgent that unless he adopted some measures the lives of himself and the crew would be forfeited, I entertain no doubt whatever. It is impossible to take any view of this case but that the Captain intended to abandon the vessel, for, had he intended to go to the Archipelago, or any other vessel in sight, with the view of communicating with her to get assistance, he never would have embarked in that boat, and all the crew, and take those articles stated to have been put on board. There never could be stronger evidence of an intention to abandon; but when I say there possibly might exist an intention to return, that is almost the case in all cases of abandonment, for it very seldom happens that the circumstances are so desperate that there does not exist in the mind of the individual who abandons, an intention to return except in cases of absolute shipwreck. I have no doubt that was the case, and that when the Archipelago took her in tow she was in a state of considerable danger. The case of the Archipelago I have nothing to do with, for that has already been before a competent court, and been decided. I now approach the case brought under my consideration for my decision. The case of the Owners and Master of the Star of Peace is, that in the course of the afternoon of that day she comes up—and I shall represent the case as fairly as I can, partly of course, taking it from the uncontradicted statement, and, partly from the admissions of the witness examined. Now, I take it to be clear, that when the Master of the vessel, the Sebastian Cabot, was hailed whether he wanted further assistance, he said he did not as far as he was concerned, therefore there was a rejection of further assistance; but the Master of the Star of Peace was not satisfied with this answer, but went on board the Archipelago; and here arise several questions:—Was it, under the existing circumstances of the case, right and fit for the protection and advantage of this vessel that the Star of Peace should be employed or not wholly independent of who employed him, and wholly independent of the question of whether any agreement or not was made? Now, I am of opinion, looking at the size and condition of this vessel, seeing that the Sebastian Cabot was without a rudder, and that no steps appear to have been taken in order to find a substitute—looking at the distance from the coast, looking at the season of the year, and seeing that there was only one vessel to render assistance, and knowing as we do the exceeding difficulty, especially in bad weather, of one vessel towing another without a rudder, whereas when there are two it is possible to make a substitute for that by the agency of the second vessel—bearing in mind all these circumstances, I entertain no doubt whatever that the employment of the Star of Peace was a wise and proper measure to be performed, whoever might have been the individual who gave his sanction for her engagement. Now, let us see what was the nature of the agreement, and what was the nature of the service to be performed. I had better, perhaps, first refer to the service itself, and whether it is to be considered in the nature of a Salvage service. For a certain number of hours—five, six, or seven. It matters not—the Star of Peace was employed ahead of the Archipelago for the purpose of towing the vessel near the land; and, taking the evidence of the Master to be strictly true, it appears that such was the state of the weather, so calm, that no advancement whatever was made of the slightest importance. That is one of the facts which satisfies my mind of the great importance of having a second vessel, viz., that the Archipelago must have been utterly incompetent if the two ships together could only tow the Sebastian Cabot half a mile in six hours; but, however, the Archipelago, with the Star of Peace, towed the ship some short distance. The question will be, on the whole, what was the service—not to split the service into little divisions, and say whether this was Salvage or not, but to view the whole case in a combined form. I agree that, in one sense, it was not the greatest advance that could be made to get the ship to a place of safety; but if the Star of Peace was properly employed, it is not a question of how many miles were got over, but a question of whether it was a proper employment, and she was properly detained in that employment. The Star of Peace goes to the port of Falmouth, and here arises another dispute. It is said that that was the port to which she was properly destined for orders, and that she was going for the purpose of obeying the commands of her Owners, and not for the purpose solely, at least, of employing a tug to go to the assistance of this ship. I am very clearly of opinion that it was the wisest measure to be adopted for this vessel to go to the port of Falmouth to obtain a tug to take the Sebastian Cabot to a place of safety. I have not a shadow of doubt on my mind about it, and I am sure that if I had had the assistance of Trinity Masters on the present occasion I should have had the strongest opinion on their part that it was wise so to do. That the Master of the Star of Peace did go to Falmouth for the purpose of obtaining a tug is beyond all question, and it is free from doubt that the Master of the tug did go afterwards in search of the vessel. Now, that was the end of the service, and certainly it would be difficult to say it was altogether combined with the services of the Archipelago, as they were only connected together for a short space of time when towing; but I have no hesitation in saying that these are services to be paid for—they are services that, independent of the ultimate success, are to be paid for independent of the Archipelago, for they would not have been paid if the vessel had been lost altogether, because those who render antecedent services take their chance of the vessel being lost altogether, and the others could make no demand of this kind; but if at any time the vessel had been brought into a port of safety, I have no hesitation in saying I should have required from the Owners what was to be paid to the Star of Peace. I do not ascribe to the Star of Peace that she made great exertions or was subjected to much risk but that it is a question of *quantum*. I now come to the agreement. By whom was this Master of the Star of Peace hired and in what capacity? I have no doubt whatever what was done however represented. The Archipelago had taken upon herself the charge of this vessel whether rightly or wrongly is not a question for me to discuss; but it is an every-day practice, that where Salvors get possession of a vessel they assume to themselves the charge. The first thing is to ask the Master to give up charge, and if he does not give up charge to take it, and the next thing to assert it, whatever may happen. I apprehend these are matters so perfectly familiar to those who practise in this Court that no one entertains a doubt upon it; and, doubtless, in order to enhance his services the Master of the Archipelago said, "I am the person to consult." Then he enters into an agreement. Was that agreement repudiated by the Master of the Sebastian Cabot or not. He swears he did not repudiate it, and he would not go the length of saying that, after the time she was actually employed, he adopted any messure whatever to have her off, or any measure of that nature. But take it for granted he intended so to do, and take it for granted he repudiated it, the question I want solved is—how is it he can come and say it is not to be rewarded in the nature of the Salvage service?—how is it he who says you had no right to make the agreement with A. B, no right to enter into the compact without consulting me, how can he say this—though I repudiate your compact, and have nothing to do with it, and though I have had your services, yet I refuse you any part of the reward for them. That appears to me to be as just a proposition as could be. If he had repudiated the employment of the Star of Peace, and used every effort for that purpose and the Master of the Star of Peace had still persisted, and continued to interfere improperly when he was not wanted in that case the Court would have rejected any application for remuneration. The true question is was or not the Star of Peace properly employed, under the circumstances, and was the exigency such as rendered it right to adopt other measures, and rendered it prudent and proper to send her to the port of Falmouth? That is the true question and if that is proved, they are services which ought to be paid for. I care not for the construction, of this agreement I think I should waste my time if I attempted to put on it any particular construction, seeing the manner in which it was framed by the Master of the Archipelago, and from his dictation. I have no doubt whatever, for the Master of the Star of Peace, I can only put one construction upon it, consistent with the face of it, that I pretty well know what the Master of the Archipelago, intended to do. He intended to take him into his employment, to keep him under his thumb, by virtue of this agreement, and to inform him that if there was no success, no pay; but as to what if the meaning of the other expression used here, as to whether it is to be paid by the law of England or not, I cannot come to any conclusion. I regret as much as I can when Owner of property of this description are vexed by numerous suits and set my face against them to the utmost of my power, but I must say this case stands in a different position. The vessel was carried to Ireland, proceedings were heard there and there concluded; and this is a suit, of course, which it should have preferred to have gone to Ireland also, and been disposed of by the learned judge there at one and the same time; but I cannot say the parties were not justified in bringing their action here, under the circumstances of the case. This is really the whole of the case, and I am not disposed to enter more minutely into it. I think these are the services which ought to be paid for, and although I regard them as services of an inferior character yet considering the value of the ship and cargo, it is assistance that cannot be passed over without remuneration, and the sum I shall give is 400l and costs.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 25th.

Brookes, Ensign G. D. H., 89th Foot, to join, from Liverpool.

Lawrence, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Rajpootana.

Sykes, Captain H. P. S., 2nd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.

Mackintosh, Surgeon Major J., Madras Army, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Tubbs, Ensign C. M., 33rd Regt., on duty, from Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 22nd April.

Ensign H. T. Stock, General List, having returned from China under orders consequent on the reorganization of the Army, is placed on general duty, Poona, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Ensign Stock is allowed privilege leave of absence for 50 days, from the 22nd instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
25	Arundel	Dickson	London Oct. 30.
	Bombay	Sillars	Auckland Feb. 8.
	Shiraz	Nacoda	Singapore Feb. 4.
	Mysore	Nacoda	Cochin Mar. 23.
	Vigilant (s)	Hobson	Persian Gulf.
	Avabhoy		Calcutta Mar. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Ship.	Commander.	To
25	Governor Higginson (s)	Beyts	Jeddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Bombay*, from Auckland.—Mr. J. Matthews.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Bombay*, from Auckland.—On March 29th spoke the British barque *Oriana*, from Sydney to Galle, in latitude 0 longitude 77.50 E. On April 3rd spoke the British ship *Nusser Mugeed*, from Mauritius to Bombay, in latitude 3-52 longitude 77.42 E. On April 21st spoke the British ship *Neydia*, from Liverpool to Bombay, 160 days out, in latitude 14.40 longitude 72-41 E.

Ship *Princess Royal*, R. Anderson, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Asteroid*, for Cochin and Calcutta.
Ship *Owen Glendower*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton.
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Not ready	No offers.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 25th April, 1864.

London.

Luisa.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy.

Rowena—1 case sundries, Jamsetjee Dorabjee and Co. 1 case isinglass, Grey & Co.

Salamanca.—51 cases dry ginger, 72½ cwt., Abunsaheb Sabutally; 400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., A. Sabutally.

Liverpool.

Algiers—31 bales wool, 95 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Hormusjee Jumsetjee Butteewala Sons & Co.; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Mootachund Dhuramsee; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Watson Bogle & Co.; 82 bales cotton, 287 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

Arracan.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 180 bendles hemp 180 cwt., Vulubdass Jewraz; 111 bales cotton, 388½ cwt., Luckmonrow Mullarrow.

British Crown—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 40 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 158 bales cotton, 263 cwt., Khatow Khimjee

Bosphorus—4 bales wool, 12 cwt., Damoder Eswerdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Munjee Ramjee & Co.; 4 bales Wool, 12 cwt., Damoder Eswerdass.

Bulwark—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Tarrachund Chillaram.

City of Manchester—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Magjee; 48½ Bales cotton, 169½ cwt., P. and D. F. Cama & Co.

Chippewa—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., S. Narayen & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 1000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt. Gowindjee Pragjee.

Concordia—loose buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., Jooma Natha; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Roysee Hurpall: 100 bales coir yarn, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Diadem—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Vusunjee Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Munjee Ramjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Wookerdess Hemraz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee & Co.

East—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewala Sons & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Vesram Kessowjee; 150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Parag Goculdass.

Edmund Graham—25 bales cotton 87½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Leckie & Co.; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt, Sewjee Nensy & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Lilladbur; 83 bales cotton, 290½ cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass.

Frenchman—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur & Co.; 104 bales cotton, 314 cwt., Kessowjee Bharmull; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Gladstone.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Lallchund Khimchund.

Glenelva—253 bags linseed, 379½ cwt., Lalljee Natha; 300 bundles surseeseed, 150 cwt., 180 bundle linseed, 90 cwt., 20 bundles matheeseed. 10 cwt., Canjee Virjee; 30 bales hemp, 105 cwt., Sazun Hormusjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cullian Curumsy; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Jagoonath Jaithroop; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Ragoonathdass Budreedass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Fairaz.

Kirkham—123 bales cotton, 430½ cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.

Jason—65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Nensy Damjee & Co.; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Canjee Khatesy; 37 bales wool, 111 cwt., Mundram Bhograz; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Nensy Damjee & Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Kaltsee Dhuramsey.

Lady Clarendon—89 bales cotton, 311½ cwt., Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce; 68 bales cotton, 238½ cwt., Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Marietta—200 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 1½ bales wool, 4½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 97 bales cotton, 339½ cwt Aboo Tyeb Babany; 51 bales cotton, 153 cwt., Ameerbhoy Hosenally; 65 Bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Damodhur Ramdass.

Montrose—100 bales cotton, 350. cwt., Canjee Purbutt & Co.

May Queen—300 bags linseed, 458 cwt., S. Narrayen & Co.

Otago—22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Heralall Ramgopall; 935 bundles coiryarn, 110 cwt., Abbunsaheb Sabutally.

Owen Glendower—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Leckie, & Co.

Palmerston—200 bale cotton, 700 cwt., Pemchund Roychund; 14 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Pemchund Roychund.

Protector—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Robert Ritson—1 case blackwood furnitures, H. Clason & Co.

Sam Mendal—7½ bales cotton, 26½ cwt, Golalchund Mootechund; 127 bales cotton, 444½ cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 205 bales cotton, 717 cwt., Roper Price & Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Simoon.—250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt.. A. Bell & Co.

Uncas.—½ bale wool, 1½ cwt., Curumsey Kessowjee; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Vithuldass Nanjee; loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Momud Natha.

Vanguard.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Macindoe Rogers & Co.

War Cloud.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt. Dewjee Luckmsey; 117 bales cotton, 409½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Tarrachund Chillaram.

William Carville.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Zambia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurdhmon Premjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton. 350 cwt., Golalchund Mootechund; 23 bales wool, 69 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Havre.

Ceres—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co., 116 bags Coffee 174 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., H. Clason & Co.

Due de Magenta.—100 packages coffee, 123 cwt., 12lb Abunsaheb Sabutalley.

Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette*—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Killich Nixon & Co; 1 case shawls, 15 pieces, Cursetjee Bazonjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., Meersapoon Moosy; 1 case papers, 100 reams, Laduck Datoo; 6 bundles E. Teeth 6½ cwt., Abadeen Budroodin; 50 bales wool, W. twist 300 lbs. each; 10 bales white twists 400 lbs each. Fulcher Cooper & Co; 49 chests M. opium 140 lbs. David Sassoon & Co.

Steamer *Orissa*—15 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co; 1 box cowbazor 29½ lbs.; Ebrom Moordin & Co.

Penang.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box shawls 40 lbs. Goculdass Tezpall; 1 box Rapeseed Forbes & Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service*—50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Capa & Co.: 26 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each Ruttonjee Eduljee; 119 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

867	Alladin, Tinmouth.	
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	
	Birkby, Purdy.	
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
	Cyclops, Cardiner.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 24
480	Empress, Piers.	
654	Euretta, Stevenson	Mar. 16
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
650	John Melhuish, Watts.	
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.	
725	Kennington, Edwards.	
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
	Lightning, Frank.	
724	Morayshire, Piton. (Bahia Leaky)	Dec. 26
1243	Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama	Dec. 29
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17
980	Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	Jan. 14
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 12
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Association.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
	Tiverton.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Feb. 8
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1255	British India.	
	Banner, McCredie.	
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 1
	Dharwar, Soutit.	
1047	Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Jan. 22
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson	Dec. 9
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 11
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
912	India, Stewart.	Feb. 25
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1236	Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Mar. 3
1263	Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.	
263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	
	Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
	Oaangonde,—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 27
1000	Roodee.	
151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
999	Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.	
1614	Sedberg, Roberts—Mungesh Pandoorung.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
691	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 18
1128	Southern Belle—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	
599	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec.
1511	Wasp.	

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.	Dec. 25
962	Arran, Cummings—Ewart Latham & Co.	

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581	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 9
984	City of Amoy, McNeil.	Feb. 18
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
561	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9
999	City of Madras—Graham.	
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
	W. Kidston.	Feb 18
	FROM AKYAB.	
395	Empress of India.	
695	Huntress.	
710	St. Hilda Mar. 12.	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Tasmania	Feb. 9
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
909	Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.	
1175	Lydia, Williams.	
150	Tyebjee.	
450	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co.	
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 18
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
315	Carioca.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
930	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
	Sydenham.	Jan. 7
85	Jessie Anne—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.	
474	Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.	
1202	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.	
725	Lady Valiant. Toltie.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
879	Southern Cross.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	Gertunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM GOTHENBERG.	
	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
490	Atalanta, Lostos.	
375	Favorite, Renti.	
517	Ningpo, Miners.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1669	Great Australia, Smellie.	Feb. 9
1557	Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
1226	Swiftsure, Mayhew.	Feb. 4
	FROM CHINA.	
410	Canada.	
932	St. Bernard, Mason, Ruttonjee Eduljee Esq.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1175	Anne Royden, Affleck—L. Brothers & Co.	March 10
	Arbosthan.	March 5
1118	Astronomer.	April 1
	Atiet Rahaman.	March 16
	Avaahoy.	March 10
	Azelia Brown.	
	City of Palaces.	
583	Comete.	
1056	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	March 4
819	Fathe Shah Allum.	March 24
624	Fort William.	March 28
1323	French Empire—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Futhalol Aziz.	March 10
477	Good Success.	
1444	H. C. Kidston.	
	Indian.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
400	Jadelmann.	
816	Jessie Coffin. (put back)	Feb. 25
453	Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co.	March 18
	John Bright (s) Betham.	March 24
560	Jehangheer.	
1221	King Arthur.	
800	Lady Canning.	Feb. 25
	Marquard Family.	March 9
664	Mary Ann.	Feb. 19
	Matuara	March 21
1152	Melicete.	
	Merle Blanca	
	Morning Star.	March 2
994	Portland.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
692	Raby Castle.	
696	Schah Jehan.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	March 19
1089	Ticonderoga.	March 9
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1245	Western Empire.	April 1
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
1199	Baden, (s) Stilson.	
683	Harvest Home, Vicks.	March 18
	FROM MADRAS COAST.	
698	Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
531	Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	17 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	69 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	......	92 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	32 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. et. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	95¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 293
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-8
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (25th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 570 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 600 to 620
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 600 to 615
New Oomravuttee	" 525 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 520 to 525
New Veeraval	" 515 to 520
New Khandeish	" 510 to 515
New Poratchee	" 530 to 532
New Accote	" 545 to 550
New Mangalore	" 530 to 535
New Hinghunghat	" 625 to 630

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,490.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32. 33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¾	"
Sight	2s. 0½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-61	"
Sight	" 2-55	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.	
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..................10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
H. FORMAN, ESQ. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.	CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.	
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.	
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.	

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1⅜d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11⅞d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10 per cent. per annum.	
Do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s.	0½d.	do.
One " "	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.		per annum	
Do. " 6 " "	5	"	"	
Do. " 12 " "	6	"	"	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1⅜d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 3/8d.
" 4 "	2s.	1d.
" 3 "	2s.	¾d.
" 2 "	2s.	½d.
" 1 "	2s.	¼d.
" on Demand	2s.	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per anm.
6 "	4	" "
12 "	6	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants, Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER SHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the next Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
Do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.	London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

[Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq., (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN
Poona, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary	No. 2 H.	
Do.	No. 3	
Do.	No. 8	
Do.	No. 8	With Lock and Key.
Do.	No. 9	
Do.	No. 10	
Do.	No. 11	
Do.	No. 12	
Do.	No. 13	
Do.	No. 31	Scribbling.
Do.	No. 32	Interleaved.
Do.	No. 33	Do.
Do.	No. 35	Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3 8
Princess Arthur	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.	
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125
BROOCHES.	
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45
EAR DROPS.	
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18
LOCKETS.	
A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16
WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.	
Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18
RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.	
Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.	
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.	
SCARF RINGS.	
Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32
CROSSES.	
Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16
NECKLETS.	
Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 percent.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Karl.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	" Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
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